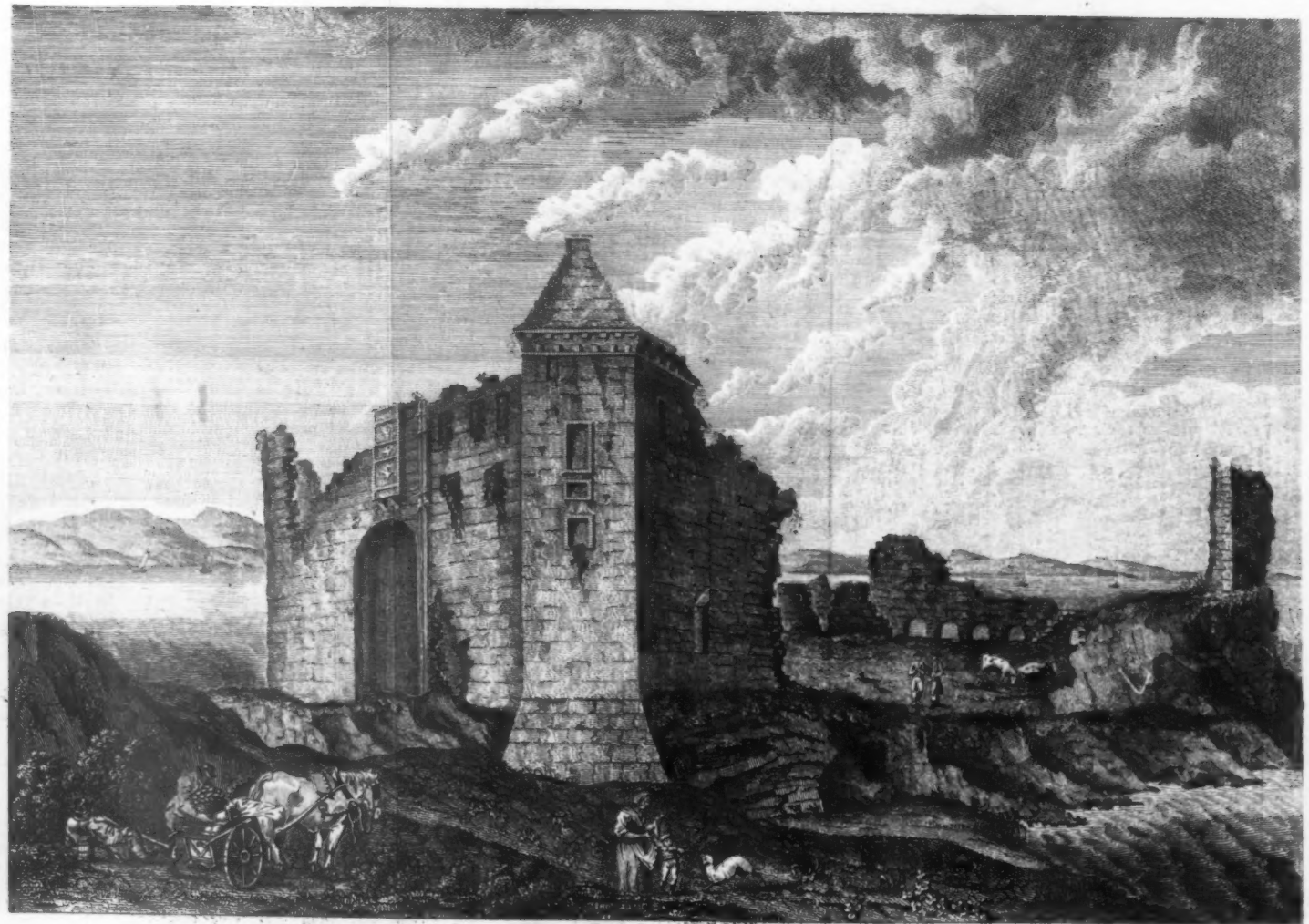
THE
Edinburgh Magazine,
or
LITERARY MISCELLANY.

VOL. XVII.

NEW SERIES.

In tenui labor, at tenuis non gloria, si quem
Numina læva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo.
Virg.

EDINBURGH,
Printed by & for J. Ruthven & Sons, Merchant Court.
Sold by the Publishers, A. Mackay, Bookseller Edin.
And Brash & Reid, Booksellers Glasgow.
By Murray & Highley, & R. Ogle Booksellers London.
1801.



For the Edin.r Mag.e pub.d 1.st Jan.y 1802.

RUINS OF THE CASTLE OF S.t ANDREWS, FROM THE NORTH EAST.

THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *JANUARY* 1801.

With a View of the RUINS of the CASTLE of St ANDREWS.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Regiſter of the Weather for *January*,	2
High Water at *Leith* for *February* 1801,	ib.
Deſcription of the View,	3
Celeſtial Phenomena for *February* 1801,	ib.
Inſcription on a Grave-ſtone in the Old Church of *Monimail*, *Fifeſhire*,	5
Remarks on the Stile of *Addiſon*, *Steele*, and *Gibbon*,	6
Anecdotes of the Emperor *Paul*,	7
—— of *W. Dakin*, a charitable Enthuſiaſt,	9
Account of the *Athenæum* at *Liverpool*,	10
Brief Account of the *Scottiſh* and *Engliſh* Fiſheries,	13
The Hiſtory of Knowledge, Learning, and Taſte, in *Great Britain*, during the Reign of King *Charles* II.	16
Hiſtorical and Scientific Account of the *Piano Forte*,	20
Remarks on the Poetry of *Cowper*,	25
—— on the Influence of Inconſiſtency of Character on Social Happineſs,	30
—— on the Ladies' Dreſs,	32
Miſcellaneous Anecdotes,	35
Remarks on the *Scottiſh* Language,	39
Sketch of the Life and Character of *Mr Mungo Park*, the Celebrated African Traveller,	43
The Progreſs of Vice; a Tale,	49
POETRY.	
The Father's Farewell to his Son,	50
On viſiting *Dundrennan Abbey*,	51
To Antiquity,	52
Epilogue to the Theatrical Repreſentation at *Strawberry Hill*,	ib.
The Dirge of *Wallace*,	53
Books and Pamphlets publiſhed in *London* in *December* 1800,	54
Proceedings of Parliament,	58
His Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament,	62
MONTHLY REGISTER.	
Intereſting Intelligence from the *London Gazettes*,	65
Proclamation for a General Faſt,	67
Foreign Intelligence—*French* Army in *Egypt*,	70
Eaſt Indies—America,	72
Paris,	73
Denmark—Ruſſia,	74
Important State Paper,	ibid.
Germany,	75
Ireland,—England,	76
Returns of the number of Men raiſed;—of the men diſcharged;—and of the men killed, ſince the commencement of the preſent War,	78
Affairs in *Scotland*,	ibid.
Births,	81
Marriages and Deaths,	82

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen in inches and decimals, from December 26. to Jan. 26. 1801, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1800. Dec.	Barom.	Thermom. M	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.13	33	40	——	Clear
27	29.4	35	38	0.555	Snow
28	29 411	30	35	——	Cloudy
29	29.41	27	32	——	Clear
30	29.5	21	30	——	Ditto
31	29.55	17	27	——	Ditto
Jan. 1	29.1	43	42	0.299	Rain
2	29.41	42	45	——	Cloudy
3	29.21	45	44	0.1	Rain
4	29.19	38	40	0.25	Ditto
5	28.6	39	41	0.255	Ditto
6	29 44	35	38	——	Cloudy
7	29.82	36	42	——	Ditto
8	30 03	34	37	——	Ditto
9	29.99	38	40	——	Ditto
10	29.9	39	43	——	Ditto
11	29.9	45	46	——	Ditto
12	29.84	42	44	——	Ditto
13	29 6	44	46	——	Ditto
14	29.65	36	42	——	Clear
15	29.35	41	44	——	Cloudy
16	29.4	43	48	——	Clear
17	29.256	45	47	0.0511	Rain
18	29.4	37	42	——	Cloudy
19	29.	35	40	——	Clear
20	29.241	43	45	0.05	Rain
21	29.51	38	42	0.02	Showers
22	29.31	36	39	——	Cloudy
23	29.4	32	35	——	Ditto
24	29.51	29	36	——	Clear
25	29.511	21	33	——	Cloudy
26	29.391	38	43	0.05	Rain

Quantity of Rain 1.6301

High Water at LEITH for FEBRUARY 1801.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Su. 1.	4 37	4 58
M. 2.	5 19	5 41
T. 3.	6 3	6 26
W. 4.	6 49	7 18
Th. 5.	7 48	8 10
Fr. 6.	8 32	9 2
Sa. 7.	9 32	10 4
Su. 8.	10 36	11 8
M. 9	11 41	——
T. 10.	0 13	0 45
W. 11.	1 15	1 45
Th. 12.	2 13	2 41
Fr. 13.	3 5	3 30
Sa. 14.	3 53	4 16
Su. 15.	4 38	5 1
M. 16.	5 23	5 46
T. 17.	6 8	6 30
W. 18.	6 53	7 17
Th. 19.	7 41	8 14
Fr. 20.	8 29	8 54
Sa. 21.	9 20	9 46
Su. 22.	10 12	10 38
M. 23.	11 3	11 28
T. 24.	11 53	——
W. 25.	0 18	0 42
Th. 26.	1 6	1 28
Fr. 27.	1 51	2 13
Sa. 28.	2 35	2 57

MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Qrtr.	6.	11	42	Morn.
N. Moon	13.	3	9	Morn.
First Qrtr.	20.	0	42	Even.
Full Moon	28.	2	53	Even.

OBSERVATIONS:

1801, *Feb.* 2. Candlemas.
24. Prince Adolphus Frederick born.
28. Hare hunting ends.

THE

THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *JANUARY* 1801.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW.

THE remains of the Caſtle of St Andrews * are ſtill to be ſeen on the eaſt ſide of the city, on a rock overlooking the ſea. This fortreſs was founded in 1401, by Biſhop Trail, who was buried in the high altar of the cathedral; and was afterwards the reſidence of cardinal Beaton; who, after the death of George Wiſhart, apprehending ſome danger, cauſed it to be fortified ſo ſtrongly as to be at that time deemed impregnable. In this fortreſs, however, he was ſurprized and aſſaſſinated by Norman Leſly with 15 others. They ſeized on the gate of the caſtle early in the morning of May 29, 1546; it having been left open for the workmen who were finiſhing the fortifications; and having placed centinels at the door of the cardinal's apartment, they awakened his numerous domeſtics one by one; and, turning them out of the caſtle, they, without violence, tumult, or offering the ſmalleſt injury to any other perſon, inflicted on Beaton the death he juſtly merited. The conſpirators were immediately beſieged in this caſtle by the regent, Earl of Arran; and notwithſtanding they had acquired no greater ſtrength than 150 men, they reſiſted all his efforts for five months. This, however, was owing to the unſkilfulneſs of the beſiegers more than to the ſtrength of the place; for, in 1547, the caſtle was reduced and demoliſhed. The entrance of it is ſtill to be ſeen; and the window is ſhown, out of which it is ſaid the cardinal looked, to glut his eyes with the cruel martyrdom of George Wiſhart, who was burnt on a ſpot beneath.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR FEBRUARY 1801.

AS the following calculations are made according to apparent time at the meridian of *Edinburgh*, which is 12′..59″ to the weſtward of the royal obſervatory of *Greenwich*, it will be neceſſary to point out the method of finding the time when theſe phenomena happen at any other place whoſe longitude, from *Greenwich* obſervatory, is known. If the place is to the weſtward of *Greenwich*, add 12′..59″, or the longitude of *Edinburgh*, to the time when the phenomenon takes place at *Edinburgh*; from this ſum ſubtract the given place, and the reſult will be the time

time when the phenomenon happens at this place. If, on the other hand, the place is to the eaſtward of *Greenwich*, add its longitude to 12'..59", the longitude of *Edinburgh*, then this ſum, added to the time at *Edinburgh*, gives the time when the phenomenon happens at the given place. It may be neceſſary alſo to remark, that if either a *Newtonian reflector*, or a *common refracting teleſcope* with a ſingle convex eye glaſs, be made uſe of in obſerving the eclipſes and relative ſituations of Jupiter's ſatellites, or the poſition of the moon with reſpect to a fixed ſtar or planet, then the ſituation of the ſatellite, with reſpect to to Jupiter, and the poſition of the fixed ſtar, with reſpect to the moon, will be directly contrary to what is here ſet down; that is, if the ſatellite is ſaid to be on the *right hand* of the planet, and if the moon is ſaid to paſs *above* a fixed ſtar or planet, then, when a teleſcope of the above deſcription is uſed, the ſatellite will appear on the *left hand* of the planet, and the moon will ſeem to paſs *below* the fixed ſtar.

Sunday, February 1ſt.

At twelve o'clock in the evening, the *Georgium Sidus* may be ſeen in the ſouth eaſt, about 22 degrees above the horizon. It is ſituated about 37 minutes ſouth-weſt of ν Virginis, a ſtar of the third magnitude, and will retain that poſition, without any ſenſible deviation from it during the whoſe of February, excepting only that it will come into the ſouth caſt, with an altitude of 22 degrees, about four minutes ſooner every night.

Tueſday, February 3d.

About a quarter paſt two in the morning, the *moon* will be in conjunction with the *Georgium Sidus*, and will paſs very near it.

Saturday, February 7th.

The firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow, which at that time lies to the left of the planet, at 12 minutes and 46 ſeconds paſt 11 in the evening; and about 2 hours and a quarter before this emerſion, the firſt, ſecond, and third ſatellites are all inviſible; the firſt being eclipſed by his ſhadow, and the other two being on the face of the planet.

Monday, February 16th.

At 35 minutes and 52 ſeconds paſt 7 in the evening, the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind the ſhadow of the planet; and about half an hour after, viz. at 6 minutes and 36 ſeconds paſt 8, the ſecond ſatellite will alſo emerge from the ſhadow of Jupiter. Near about the ſame time the fourth ſatellite will be found a little to the right hand of Jupiter, and the third about thrice as far from the planet as the fourth, but on the ſame ſide with it.

Wedneſday, February 18th.

The planet Venus is in conjunction with ι Piſces, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, and paſſes below it, at the diſtance of 25 minutes.

Thurſday, February 19th.

The ſun enters the ſign Piſces at 25 minutes paſt one in the morning.

Monday, February 23d.

The firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow at 9h..44'..38", and about an hour after, viz. at 10h..30'..32", the ſecond ſatellite will alſo emerge. At the ſame time, the fourth ſatellite will be found a little to the right hand of the planet, and the third ſatellite, about twice as far from it, on the ſame ſide.

Tueſday, February 24th.

The fourth ſatellite of Jupiter will enter into the ſhadow of the planet at 11h..21'..38", and about four hours afterwards, viz. at 3h..49'..4" next morning, it will alſo emerge from the ſhadow. In the ſame evening, about two hours and a half before the emerſion of the fourth ſatellite, the firſt and third ſatellites are ſituated towards the right hand

of

of Jupiter, the firſt being neareſt his body; and the ſecond and fourth towards the left hand, the ſecond being fartheſt from the diſc of the planet.

Thurſday, February 25th.

At 7h..40'..2", the third ſatellite will emerge from the ſhadow of Jupiter, and immediately after its emerſion, the ſatellites of Jupiter will be found in the following order, counting from the planet. The third, the firſt, and the fourth are on the left hand, and the ſecond on the right.

EDINBURGH, *Jan. 21ſt*, 1801. *D. B.*

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

INSCRIPTION ON A GRAVE-STONE IN THE OLD CHURCH OF MONIMAIL, FIFESHIRE.

IN clearing the area of the old church of Monimail, ſome time ago, a ſtone coffin was diſcovered, about one foot below the ſurface, without a cover, nearly ſix feet by two of excavation; a few bones were found, of large dimenſions, and ſeveral pieces of lace in wonderful preſervation. Unhappily the maſons who had a right to the walls of the old church, for building the new one, thoughtleſsly broke down this coffin, to the regret, not to ſay offence, of the inhabitants. In fitting up part of the ſame area, this year, for a burying ground to the family of Fernie, a large grave-ſtone was dug up, not much covered with earth, probably forming, originally, part of the pavement: on its being cleared of earth, the inſcription, with ſome difficulty, was found to be

Conditus hoc tumulo recubat Melvinus o - - -
- - -xiguo quem nunc ceſpite claudit humus
Quo gaviſa fuit quondam Duglaſſia conjunx
Conjuge quem enixa eſt Rethea clara domus
Quæ domus enixa eſt ereptum hunc funere luget
At ille cælitibus conſociatus ovat.

It is ſuppoſed the mutilated words are *opimus exiguo*. The date is 1594. Anno Ætatis 54. The arms of the families of Melvill * and Duglas are blended on a ſhield of four departments, coarſely executed, below the inſcription. *S. M.*

MONIMAIL MANSE, *22d Dec.* 1800.

REMARKS

* The name of *Malville*, or *Melville*, is that of very ancient *nobleſſe* in Normandy, one of which, Galfridus (Geoffry) de Malville, a conſiderable perſon, attended William the Conqueror, but being diſgraced very ſoon after the battle of Haſtings, came to Scotland in the year before the reign of Malcolm Canmore; under which king he received ſuch favour, that he became the poſſeſſor of the lands or barony of Malville, in Mid-Lothian, now Melville, and belonging to Mr Secretary Dundas. Three generations of other Malvilles are mentioned in Haſted's hiſtory of Kent, ſoon after the conqueſt, but had been long extinct, and the name in Scotland ſoon became *Melville*, afterwards *Melvill*, and among the common people *Meivin*, which laſt is in Fifeſhire, and elſewhere more numerous than all the reſt, and is diſtinguiſhed by the famous ſcholars and divines Andrew and James Melvins. The firſt family was loſt by the marriage of an heireſs into the family of Roſs of Halkhead, who afterwards quartered the Melville arms with their own, and thoſe of the ſame Melvilles, who had eſtabliſhed themſelves, near ſix centuries ago, as barons of Raith in Fifeſhire, and barons of Glenbervie in Kincardineſhire. The latter, according to Douglas, was alſo loſt by an heireſs; and of the Melvilles

REMARKS ON THE STYLE OF ADDISON, STEELE, AND GIBBON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the beginning of your Magazine for December 1800, I took notice of a letter ſigned *Crito*, in which he ſets to rights, (at leaſt ſays ſo,) two of your former correſpondents, who had been writing Criticiſms on the ſtyle of Gibbon and Addiſon, as they ſuppoſed.

It is not my intention, Mr Editor, to eſpouſe either ſide of the diſpute, but leave to theſe able critics themſelves, to determine, whether of theſe two Authors have uſed the better ſtyle, or was poſſeſſed of the greater genius; and point out to *Crito*, that in ſome inſtances he is equally as illiberal in his criticiſms, as either of the two critics to whom he refers. In his opinion, "it is a ſtrange perverſion of taſte to prefer the ſtyle of Gibbon to that of Addiſon:" a very little reflection, might have taught him, that there was nothing very ſtrange in the caſe.

The reader who wiſhes to be amuſed only with deſcriptions of private life, and inſtructed in precepts of morality, will, no doubt, beſtow the palm upon Addiſon; on the contrary, whoever wiſhes to be informed of the fate of nations, of armies, of great men, and of the hiſtory of the world in general, will as certainly give the preference to Gibbon;—while the man of a more liberal mind, who wiſhes to be more generally informed, will read both with pleaſure, and profit, and without condemning the one, becauſe he has adopted an arrangement, and diction, different from the other, confer a ſhare of his approbation on both—

"Facta dictis ſunt exaequanda."

Who, except the illiterate pedant, or he who has confined his reading to Deciſions of the Court of Seſſion, or ſuch formal compoſitions, would ever expect to find an exact ſimilarity of ſtyle uſed in two ſuch different ſubjects as the "Decline, and Fall of the Roman Empire," and that of the papers of the Spectator, written by Addiſon or Steele? for it is not certain that any of the criticiſing triumvirate can, except by the Index, diſtinguiſh the author of one paper from that of another. To deſcribe the Goths and Vandals, ruſhing from their foreſts, deſtroying whole armies, and ſpreading havoc and deſtruction over the Roman Empire, muſt certainly require a different ſtrain of language from what was well adapted for retailing the amours and marriage of William Honeycomb, or raiſing a laugh at the hoops, patches, tuckers, &c. worn by the Belles in the beginning of laſt century, or even the love ſtory of Inkle and Yarico. After what we have heard from the ſapient critics, I would not be ſurpriſed, ſhould they favour us with a learned and elaborate diſquiſition upon ſome pretty ſpeeches they may have heard fall from the pretty lips of ſome fair declaimer, while ſhe poured out the tea, and expatiated on the perſon and behaviour of ſome *fairer abſentee*; and point out their merits,

in Fifeſhire, which were once numerous, there remain no other proprietors of lands, but Major Melvill of Murdo-Cairny, and General Robert Melvill of Mount Melvill. The Earl of Melvill, by lineal male deſcent from Sir Robert Melvill, created Lord Melvill by James VI. being obliged, by a clauſe in the entail of the 2d Earl of Leven, from whom he maternally deſcends, to carry his name, arms, and title, and himſelf to ſign as Earl of Leven only on pain of the eſtate paſſing to the next in the entail; but he may with propriety be addreſſed with the addition of Earl of Melvill, and the reaſon given in the Peerage by Douglas for this preference is a falſe one. *Editor.*

merits and defects, by comparing them with the orations of Cicero, or Fox, or any other orator ancient or modern, who may be fortunate enough to be their favourite.

It is, however, neceſſary to ſay a few words in particular on that part of *Crito's* letter which refers to Sir Richard Steele: "his ſentences," we are told, are "*flat*," "*involved*," and "*harſh*:" when the critic had got this far he ſeems to have repented of his ſeverity, but rather than blot the elegant triad he had committed to paper, he adds, in the next line, that "he was a writer of conſiderable wit and talents." O excellent critic!—of all the harſh, involved, and flat ſentences, that Steele ever wrote, few I am perſuaded will be found to convey ſo *harſh* a concluſion, ſo *involved* an idea, or rather ſo *flat* a contradiction as this. Perhaps it may be offered as an apology that the Author is an Hibernian, or, as ſome of our hiſtorians call Fergus the firſt, an "Iriſh Scot."

The next time theſe gentlemen become infected with the itch for writing, they will do well to follow the advice of Horace,

"Sumitis materiam veſtris, qui ſcribitis æquam viribus."

For ſuch criticiſers carping at the diction of Gibbon, of Addiſon, or Steele, the moſt applicable ſimile that I know is, the little dog baying at the lion. *Decius.*

Island-reef,
20*th Jan.* 1801.

ANECDOTES OF THE EMPEROR PAUL.

From Secret Memoirs of the Court of Peterſburg, &c.

THE prince whom Paul appears to have choſen for the prototype of his reign and actions, is Frederic William, father of the great king of Pruſſia. The ſame auſterity of manners, and the ſame paſſion for ſoldiers, are found in the Ruſſian autocrate. It is ſaid, that the people of Paris, crowding to ſee Paul, then a youth, cried, "My God, how ug-"ly he is!" and that he had the good ſenſe to laugh at it *. He is not improved ſince he is grown old, bald, and wrinkled. The empreſs appears by his ſide like one of thoſe beautiful women who are painted with a little deformed blackamoor near them, as a contraſt to their dignity and grace. The ſingularity which he affects in his dreſs, and the ſeverity of his manners, add greatly to his deformity.

I ſhall here ſubjoin ſome traits, which will ſerve to deſcribe Paul by his own actions; and will prove, that, when grand duke, he announced what we have ſeen of him ſince his acceſſion.

Near his caſtle of Paylofsky he had a terrace, from which he could ſee all the ſentinels, whom he delighted to ſtation about him wherever there was room for a ſentry-box. On this covered terrace he ſpent a part of each day, and obſerved with a ſpying-glaſs all that was paſſing about him. Often he ſent a ſervant to a ſentinel, to order him to button or unbutton a little more of his coat, to keep his muſket higher or lower, to walk at a greater or leſs diſtance from his ſentry-box. Sometimes he would go himſelf nearly half a mile, to give theſe important orders, and would cane the ſoldier, or put a ruble into his pocket, according as he was angry or pleaſed with him.

Paylofsky was an open village; yet guards were appointed, who wrote down the names of all who entered it

* He is greatly changed; or rather, he now dares ſhow himſelf what perhaps he was already. A poor ſoldier, in the agony of his ſufferings under the cane, by Paul's orders, for a trifling fault in his exerciſe, cried out in deſpair, "Curſed baldhead! curſed bald-head!" The enraged autocrate gave orders that he ſhould expire under the knout.

it or went out of it, and who were obliged to tell whence they came, whither they were going, or what they wanted. Every evening each houſe was viſited, to learn if there were any ſtrangers there. Every man who wore a round hat, or had a dog with him, was arreſted. The village, which had been much frequented becauſe of its beautiful ſituation, ſoon became a deſert; perſons turned out of their way to avoid it; and when Paul was perceived at a diſtance, he was carefully ſhunned. Theſe circumſtances increaſed his diſpleaſure and ſuſpicions, and he often cauſed the perſons, who thus ſought to avoid him, to be purſued and queſtioned.

One day he put all the officers of his battalion under arreſt, becauſe they had ſaluted him awkwardly in filing off after their drill, and he ordered them to be called out for eight days ſucceſſively to file off and ſalute before him, ſending them regularly back to the guard-houſe till they were able to perform according to his fancy.

Exerciſing one day his regiment of cuiraſſiers, the horſe of an officer threw him. Paul ran furiouſly towards him, crying, "Get up, raſcal." —"Your highneſs, I cannot; I have "broken my leg." Paul ſpat upon him, and retired ſwearing.

Paſſing at another time unexpectedly and ſecretly by one of his guard-houſes, the officer, not knowing him, did not order out his men: upon which he inſtantly turned back, boxed the ears of the officer, and ordered him to be diſarmed, and put under arreſt.

One day, travelling from Tzarſko-ſelo to Garſhina, of which the road was in the middle of a marſhy foreſt, he ſuddenly recollected ſomething, and ordered the coachman to return. "Preſently, your highneſs," ſaid the coachman; "the road is "here too narrow."—"How, raſ-"cal," cried Paul, "won't you turn "immediately?" The coachman, inſtead of anſwering, haſtened to a ſpot where it was poſſible to comply: Paul, however, called to his equerry, and ordered him to arreſt and puniſh the rebellious coachman. The equerry aſſured him that he would turn in a moment. Paul flew into a paſſion with the equerry alſo: "You are a "pitiful ſcoundrel like himſelf," ſaid he. "Let him overturn the carri-"age, let him break my neck, but "let him obey me, and turn the in-"ſtant I command him." During the diſpute the coachman ſucceeded in turning, but Paul had him chaſtiſed on the ſpot.

Since his acceſſion, one of his horſes ſtumbled with him in one of the ſtreets of Peterſburg: he alighted immediately, held a ſort of council with his attendants, and the horſe was condemned to receive fifty laſhes with a whip. Paul cauſed them to be given on the ſpot, before the populace, and counted himſelf the ſtrokes, ſaying, "There, Sir, that is for hav-"ing ſtumbled with the emperor."

One day, when only grand duke, he met in the gardens a man with a round hat, who wiſhed to avoid him. Paul cauſed the man to be brought before him, and found that he was a clock-maker, who came to repair his time-keepers. After having at great length remonſtrated with him on the indecency of round hats, he aſked his wife for ſome pins, and raiſing the flaps of the hat, cocked it himſelf, and then replaced it upon the head of its owner.

To balance this multitude of abſurdities, he exhibits many traits of humanity: the penſions which he has beſtowed on the unfortunate, the hoſpitals which he has founded for his ſoldiers, the proviſions which he diſtributes among his poor officers, and other acts of benevolence and juſtice, atteſt that he deſerves the character rather of a capricious than a bad man.

ANECDOTES OF W. DAKIN, A CHARITABLE ENTHUSIAST.

WILLIAM DAKIN is chiefly reſident at Cliff Regis, about ſix miles from Oundle, Northamptonſhire. He is not more than 45 years of age, though the coarſe dirty habit which he conſtantly wears, and the enormous length of his beard, which he ſuffers to grow (only now and then clipping it with ſciſſars,) give him a much older appearance. Nor was he always that filthy and extraordinary figure which he now appears; for his neighbours recollect his being clean-ſhaved, and habited like other men. He is not a native of Cliff, but came out of Yorkſhire, to reſide there upon obtaining a ſmall eſtate in that place. He is at preſent poſſeſſed of about 50l. *per annum* in landed property, and is generally ſuppoſed to be worth money. There is no doubt of his being deranged; yet, by thoſe who beſt know him, he is thought a ſhrewd cunning fellow. A tinker who made his appearance ſome years ago at Cliff, who was an occaſional preacher, firſt infected the poor man with this enthuſiaſtic *delirium*; for, with this itinerant apoſtle he formed a ſtrict intimacy; and the warm imagination of the one being fermented by the canting of the other, Dakin began to fancy himſelf to be Jeſus Chriſt. His ſiſter, Hannah Falkner, who lived with him, did not eſcape the contagion; and in their frenzy fits they have not unfrequently ran into the water till they were in danger of being drowned, calling on the people "to follow the Lamb." Nay, once they proceeded with lighted torches to ſet fire to a hayrick. Such acts of infanity, however, cauſed them at laſt to be taken before a magiſtrate, who adviſed their friends to ſend them to ſome proper perſon to be taken care of; and they were accordingly ſent to Dr Willis. They were, however, ſoon liberated; and ſince that time Dakin has been more reaſonable and cautious; not but he ſtill is occaſionally poſſeſſed with the idea of his being the Saviour!

Some time after he came home from Dr Willis, he cloathed himſelf in ſackcloth, and attended at the pariſh-church for the purpoſe of receiving the Sacrament. The officiating curate, however, refuſed him; upon which he made a vow that he would never enter it again; and, in order to have ſome place for public worſhip, he built a meeting-houſe, and procured a preacher to officiate in it. But this only laſted one year; and it is now *unconſecrated*, and literally metamorphoſed into a dove-cote! The ſums of money he has diſtributed at Cliff are incredible; particularly in Lent, when the inhabitants from all the neighbouring villages for miles around would flock to his dwelling. Some were regaled with *hot* bread, cheeſe, and beer; and others ſent back with many admonitions and revilings. This expence he was the better enabled to afford by his ſtrict and unremitting attention to buſineſs, which is vending the turner's ware of Cliff (for which it is much noted), and the plated goods from Birmingham, and by his farming.

Yet, notwithſtanding he pretends to a life of holineſs, and a peculiar ſanctity of character, his morality, to ſay the beſt of it, is very ſuſpicious. Among his diſciples there is the wife of John Burrell, a turner, his fellow-townſman, who has for many years reſided with him, regardleſs of her huſband and family, which conſiſts of four ſons and a daughter, the eldeſt about 25, and the youngeſt about 12 years of age.

The occaſion of his preſent perambulation is the death of his ſiſter ſome months ago, leaving him a property of about 2000l. to be diſtributed

to the poor. This ſiſter, in order to keep his vow, he would not ſuffer to be buried by the clergyman, but interred her himſelf in his own meeting-houſe. Her death has much affected him, for he had perſuaded himſelf that neither of them could die; and he has determined to make a year's pilgrimage (as he ſays) to diſpoſe of her legacy. He ſet off from Cliff ſome time ago, travelling South-Weſt, accompanied by Mary Burrell. They had three aſſes laden with wooden-ware, plated goods, &c. which, it appears, they ſell exceſſively dear. When aſked, at what time he ſhould return home, he anſwered, at Chriſtmas; but he rather thought never, as by Chriſtmas he ſuppoſed the world would be at an end. His ſiſter's fate bore ſo hard upon him, that he has neglected to cultivate his land ſince that period. The wheat crop indeed was in the ground when ſhe died; and this he has commiſſioned one John Nutt, of Cliff, to harveſt, that, if he returns, he may give it to the poor. The reſt of his land is lying uſeleſs and uncultivated. His political opinions are dubious; for he has appeared at the head of two or three mobs; one particularly at Oundle when the ſupplementary militia was ballotted for. Cliff is a town not unknown to the world, being many years the abode if not the birth-place, of the famous William Law.

ACCOUNT OF THE ATHENÆUM AT LIVERPOOL.

THE following brief ſtatement of the riſe, progreſs, and full eſtabliſhment, of a new library and news-room in Liverpool, under the name of the Athenæum, ought to be recorded, as a ſplendid example of literary ſpirit; and that too in a commercial town, where the minds of many abſorbed in buſineſs, in the purſuit of wealth, may be ſuppoſed, by the generality of the world, to have neither leiſure nor inclination for literary purſuits, or the cultivation of the ſciences, however theſe finer arts may tend to ſoften the manners, or to embelliſh the fruits of mercantile labours.

It ought to be recorded alſo, and no ſmall degree of honour attaches itſelf to the fact, that it is the firſt inſtitution of the kind hitherto eſtabliſhed in the kingdom; therefore, no precedents can have operated upon the minds of the people as ſtimulatives for ſuch ſpirited exertions, but is a proof what may be effected upon the foundation of ſound and rational principles; and which may ſerve as ſome apology for laying the proceedings before the publick, ſince the ſame means may operate as cauſes of exciting ſimilar exertions in other communities.

The gentleman who claims the merit of being the projector of this inſtitution is Mr Thomas Taylor, a native of Norwich, and grandſon to the late learned Dr. Taylor. Mr Taylor has been an inhabitant of Liverpool nearly 30 years, and has frequently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the promotion of many public matters. But, at the ſame time, it muſt be acknowledged, that the whole has been foſtered, matured, and perfected, under the patronage of its preſent active preſident, Alderman Geo. Caſe, Eſq. the celebrated Mr Roſcoe, Dr. Currie, (the author of the Life of Burns, and the editor of the laſt ſplendid edition of his Works,) and Dr. Rutter.

The inſtitution began with 350 ſubſcribers, who each paid ten guineas admiſſion, and two guineas in advance for the firſt year's annual ſubſcription, making together a capital of 4410l. The building erected conſiſts of a news-room, on the ground-floor, containing 2100 ſquare feet,

feet, and a library and committee-room of the ſame dimenſions above, with accommodations for the librarian and maſter of the news-room. This building was contracted for, and erected by, Mr Taylor, jun. architect, for 3050l. It is univerſally admired for its elegance, ſimplicity, and convenience. The news-room opened on the firſt day of the new year, 1799, according to contract made for that purpoſe.

As many perſons that had not ſubſcribed were yet deſirous of becoming members; and on trial it having been found that a greater number might be accommodated; another ſubſcription was opened for the admiſſion of 25 members more, but at the advanced ſum of 20 guineas each ſhare; and again, in the preſent year 1800, July 1, a farther augmentation of members was admitted at 30 guineas each ſhare; and on both theſe occaſions the additional number of ſubſcribers was filled up with the greateſt avidity. With this fund, ariſing from the additional ſubſcriptions, the Committee have been enabled to provide a well-choſen collection of rare books; and with the proportion of income appropriated to the purchaſe of books will additions be continually made. The number of ſubſcribers at this time being 500, who each pay two guineas *per annum*, the annual receipts are therefore 1000 guineas; and theſe have been appropriated (after the payment of all incidental expences) one-third to the purchaſe of news-papers, commercial, political, and periodical publications; theſe for the uſe of the news-room: the other two-thirds for the purchaſe of books, in which are included books both in the learned and foreign languages.

Of ſuch works as the Committee may judge proper for circulation duplicates are to be provided, there being a poſitive law, that one copy of every book purchaſed ſhall remain in the library, it being a principal object of the inſtitution to provide ſcarce, rare, and valuable works, for the ſpecial purpoſe of reference or conſultation. Upon this ground handſome preſents of books, maps, prints, &c. have already been made to the library; which probably would not have been the caſe had ſuch valuable gifts been liable to the injuries which are incident to circulation. The Corporation of Liverpool too, with a becoming liberality, that does the body credit, beſides a valuable collection of charts, have preſented the truſtees of the Athenæum with the reverſion of the leaſe of the ſite of the ground on which the building, yard, and offices ſtand, a donation of not leſs value than 500l. Both the news-room and library are open every day in the year from ſeven in the morning till ten at night. The library is conſtantly attended by one librarian, there being two appointed, who relieve each other at intervals. And it is with pleaſure obſerved how well the library is attended in an evening by young people. Under this view, this inſtitution, by its good effects produced upon the riſing generation, may prove a bleſſing to ſo populous a place. Nay more, if true what ſome have aſſerted, that the frequent meetings and converſations in the news-rooms, of which this town had, previous to this laſt eſtabliſhment, numbers, has promoted that ſociability for which the town is remarkable. Whatever may have been the cauſe, and what ſo likely as that before noticed; the fact is certain, that the inhabitants of the town of Liverpool are noted for their ſocial intercourſe. Whatever difference of opinion, religious or political, they all meet together; nay, after the moſt ſevere conteſt for the election of repreſentatives in parliament, than which nothing in general more embitters the minds of individuals, nor leaves longer and more laſting impreſ-

ſions

ſions in other places; yet ſo it is, that here, and that too the day after the conflict, the different partizans are ſeen to meet, to converſe, and tranſact buſineſs, as if no contrariety of opinion had previouſly exiſted. This liberality of ſentiment has been frequently remarked as a ſtriking characteriſtick in the inhabitants of Liverpool.

Notwithſtanding what has juſt above been ſtated, unanimity can ſeldom be obtained in ſmall matters: no wonder that ſo novel a ſcheme of ſo great magnitude did not meet the ſupport of the whole town. But the motives of men are different, and various are the ſtimulatives that urge to action. But who can foreſee or foretel the different effects produced by the ſame cauſes? Perceiving the ample funds, the high eſtimation, and increaſing reputation, of the new inſtitution, with the advance of the price of ſhares, thoſe who had hitherto afforded no encouragement towards its ſupport, ſeeing what had been in ſo ſhort time atchieved, turned their thoughts towards an old and reſpectable inſtitution in Lord-ſtreet, a circulating ſubſcription library, which had been eſtabliſhed more than half a century, firſt in Princes-ſtreet, afterwards in John-ſtreet, and laſtly, removed to Lord-ſtreet, into a building erected by a tontine ſubſcription. This old library became the baſis of another inſtitution, for which a new building upon a magnificent plan is to be erected in Bold-ſtreet, and which, like the Athenæum, will conſiſt of a news-room below, and a library on the floor above. There are 892 ſubſcribers to this, who have each advanced 12 guineas on admiſſion, and who are to contribute one guinea *per annum* each towards the ſupport of the news-room. In order to unite the news-room with the library, no one has been admitted to be a proprietor of the former, who was not previouſly a ſubſcriber to the latter. The conſequence of this regulation has been, that 398 members have on this occaſion purchaſed ſhares in the library, at five guineas each, in order to enable them to become proprietors of the inſtitution. Many of the members of this new inſtitution are alſo members of the Athenæum, who wiſhed to ſupport ſo ſpirited a work.

The library of this new inſtitution has now a fund ready for the purchaſe of books to the amount of 2089l. 10s. with an annual income of 468l. 6s. to be laid out yearly. Although this laſt ſubſcription was filled almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and that too with perſons of the higheſt reſpectability, yet the value of ſhares in the Athenæum has, in the mean while, riſen to the amount of forty guineas each.

A third ſcheme is under contemplation, a proſpectus of which is drawn up for public inſpection, the eſtabliſhment of a Botanic Garden and Library of Natural Hiſtory, and which is likely to meet with a ſuitable degree of encouragement; a ſketch of which is as follows: The ſociety to conſiſt of an indefinite number of members, each to pay twelve guineas admiſſion, and two guineas *per annum*. Ground is to be purchaſed, incloſed, and planted; ſuitable buildings, ſtoves, and glaſs-houſes, erected, with rooms for the books. A gardener to reſide on the ſpot, to ſuperintend the whole, and explain and anſwer queſtions. Every ſubſcriber to have the privilege of cuttings, ſeeds, and ſpecimens of the different plants, under certain regulations; and to have the liberty of introducing ſtrangers, both ladies and gentlemen, at any time, into the garden, buildings, &c. As a beginning, the proprietors of this work have already purchaſed the Herbarium of the late Profeſſor Forſter, conſiſting of a very valuable collection of plants from many diſtant parts of the

the globe, and which is lately arrived from the Continent. This is no trifling firſt acquiſition, as a foundation to raiſe a ſplendid eſtabliſhment. The amount of the whole ſums already raiſed, and under contemplation, for theſe three inſtitutions, will not, in all probability, be much leſs than 30,000l.

To conclude this account, it may to ſome appear a ſtriking circumſtance, that, whilſt many inſtitutions, the work of ages, and which owed their beginnings to the bequeſts and donations of different benefactors, and who left permanent funds for the ſupport of their eſtabliſhments, in the town of Liverpool (ſtiled a village in the act paſſed for making it a diſtinct pariſh from Walton, ſo late as the year 1699), we have ſeen a work, begun by a few individuals, encouraged, ſupported, and carried through its different ſtages, and completed, in the ſmall ſpace of a couple of years from its firſt origin.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SCOTTISH AND ENGLISH FISHERIES.

THE ſituation of the Britiſh coaſts is the moſt advantageous in the world for the catching of fiſh, and it muſt therefore ever remain a paradox, why fiſh in almoſt every part of the kingdom, is, by its price, a luxury. The Scottiſh iſlands, particularly thoſe to the north and weſt; lie moſt commodious for carrying on the fiſhing trade to perfection; for no country in Europe can pretend to come up to Scotland, in the abundance of the fineſt fiſh, with which its various creeks, bays, rivers, lakes, and coaſts, are repleniſhed. Of theſe advantages, the Scotch ſeem, indeed, to have been abundantly ſenſible; and their traffic in herrings, the moſt valuable of all the fiſheries, is noticed in hiſtory ſo early as the ninth century. The frequent laws which were enacted in the reigns of James III, IV, and V, diſcover a ſteady and determined zeal for the benefit of the native ſubjects, and the full reſtoration of the fiſheries, which the Dutch had latterly found means to engroſs, and do honour to the memory of thoſe patriots whom modern times affect to call barbarians.

The expedition of James V, to the Hebrides and weſtern parts of the Highlands, and his aſſiduity in exploring and founding the harbours, diſcovered a fixed reſolution in that active prince, to civilize the inhabitants, to promote the valuable fiſheries at their doors, and to introduce general induſtry. His death, at an early period, and the ſubſequent religious and civil commotions in the kingdom, fruſtrated theſe wiſe deſigns, and the weſtern fiſheries remained in their original ſtate of neglect. At length, 1602, James VI. reſumed the national purpoſes which had been thus chalked out by his grandfather. Three towns, which might ſerve as a retreat for the induſtrious, and a nurſery for the arts and commerce, were appointed to be built in different parts of the Highlands; one in Cantire, another in Lochaber; and a third in the iſle of Lewis; and in order to draw the inhabitants thither, all the privileges of the royal boroughs were to be conferred upon them. Finding it, however, to be no eaſy matter to inſpire the inhabitants of thoſe countries with the love of induſtry, a reſolution was taken to plant among them colonies of people from the more induſtrious countries. The firſt experiment was made in the iſle of Lewis, and as it was advantageouſly ſituate for the fiſhing trade (a ſource from which Scotland ought naturally to derive great wealth) the colony tranſported thither was drawn out of Fife, the inhabitants of which were well ſkilled in that branch of commerce. But before they had remained there long enough to manifeſt the good effects of this

this inſtitution, the iſlanders, enraged at ſeeing their country occupied by theſe intruders, took arms, and ſurpriſing them in the night time, murdered ſome of them, and compelled the reſt to abandon the ſettlement. The king's attention being ſoon turned to other objects, particularly to his ſucceſſion to the Engliſh crown, we hear no more of this ſalutary project.

The Scottiſh fiſheries were, however, reſumed by Charles I, who ordained an aſſociation of the three kingdoms, for a general fiſhing within the whole ſeas and coaſts of his Majeſty's ſaid kingdoms; and, for the government of the ſaid aſſociation, ordained, that there ſhould be a ſtanding committee choſen and nominated by his Majeſty, and his ſucceſſors from time to time, &c. Several perſons of diſtinction embarked in the deſign, which the king honoured with his patronage, and encouraged by his bounty. He alſo ordered *Lent* to be more ſtrictly obſerved; prohibited the importation of fiſh taken by foreigners; and agreed to purchaſe from the company his naval ſtores, and the fiſh for his fleets. Thus the ſcheme of eſtabliſhing a fiſhery in the Hebrides began to aſſume a favourable aſpect; but all the hopes of the adventurers were fruſtrated by the breaking out of the civil wars, and the very tragical death of their benefactor.

In 1661, Charles II, the Duke of York, Lord Clarendon, and other perſons of rank and fortune, reſumed the buſineſs of the fiſheries, with greater vigour than any of their predeceſſors. For this purpoſe the moſt ſalutary laws were enacted by the parliaments of England and Scotland; in virtue of which, all materials uſed in, or depending upon, the fiſheries, were exempted from all duties, exciſes, or impoſts whatſoever. In England, the company were authoriſed to ſet up a lottery, and to have a voluntary collection in all pariſh churches; houſes of entertainment, as taverns, inns, alehouſes, were to take one or more barrels of herrings, at the ſtated price of thirty ſhillings *per* barrel; alſo 2s. 6d. *per* barrel was to be paid to the ſtock of this company, on all imported fiſh taken by foreigners. Some Dutch families were alſo invited, or permitted, to ſettle at Stornaway: the herrings cured by the royal Engliſh company gave general ſatisfaction, and as mentioned above, brought a high price for thoſe days. Every circumſtance attending this new eſtabliſhment ſeemed to be the reſult of a judicious plan and thorough knowledge of the buſineſs, when the neceſſities of the king obliged him to withdraw his ſubſcription or bounty; which gave ſuch umbrage to the parties concerned, that they ſoon after diſſolved.

In 1677, a new royal company was eſtabliſhed in England, at the head of which was the Duke of York, the Earl of Derby, &c. Beſide all the privileges which former companies had enjoyed, the king granted this new company a perpetuity, with power to purchaſe lands; and alſo 20l. to be paid them annually, out of the cuſtoms of the port of London, for every dogger or buſs they ſhould build and ſend out for ſeven years to come. A ſtock of 10,980l. was immediately advanced, and afterward 1600l. more. This ſmall capital was ſoon exhauſted in purchaſing and fitting out buſſes, and other incidental expences. The company made, however, a ſucceſsful beginning: and one of their doggers or buſſes actually took and brought home 32,000 cod-fiſh; other veſſels had alſo a favourable fiſhery. Such favourable beginnings might have excited freſh ſubſcriptions, when an unforeſeen event ruined the whole deſign beyond the poſſibility of diſcovery. Moſt of the buſſes had been built in Holland, and manned with Dutchmen; on which pretence the French, who

who were then at war with Holland, ſeized ſix out of ſeven veſſels, with their cargoes and fiſhing tackle; and the company being now in debt, ſold in 1680, the remaining ſtores, &c. A number of gentlemen and merchants raiſed a new ſubſcription of 60,000l. under the privileges and immunities of the former charter. This attempt alſo came to nothing, owing to the death of the king, and the troubles of the ſubſequent reign.

Soon after the revolution, this buſineſs was again reſumed, and upon a more extenſive ſcale; the propoſed capital being 300,000l. of which 100,000l. was to have been raiſed by the ſurviving patentees or their ſucceſſors, and 200,000l. by new ſubſcribers. Copies of the letters patent, the conſtitution of the company, and terms of ſubſcription, were lodged at ſundry places in London and Weſtminſter, for the peruſal of the public, while the ſubſcription was filling. It is probable that king William's partiality to the Dutch fiſheries, the ſucceeding war, or both of theſe circumſtances, fruſtrated this new attempt; of which we have no further account in that reign, or ſince.

The Scotch parliament had alſo, during the three laſt reigns, paſſed ſundry acts for erecting companies and promoting the fiſheries; but the inteſtine commotions of that country, and the great exertions which were made for the Darian eſtabliſhment, enfeebled all other attempts, whether collectively or by individuals, within that kingdom.

In 1749, his late Majeſty, having, at the opening of the parliament, warmly recommended the improvement of the fiſheries, the Houſe of Commons appointed a committee to enquire into the ſtate of the herring and white fiſheries, and to conſider of the moſt probable means of extending the ſame. All ranks of men were elevated with an idea of the boundleſs riches, that would flow into the kingdom from this ſource. A ſubſcription of 500,000l. was immediately filled in the city, by a body of men who were incorporated for twenty-one years by the name of "The Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery." Every encouragement was held out by government, both to the ſociety and to individuals, who might embark in this national buſineſs. A bounty of 36s. *per* ton, was to be paid annually out of the cuſtoms, for fourteen years, to the owners of all decked veſſels or buſſes, from twenty to eighty tons burthen, which ſhould be built after the commencement of the act, for the uſe of, and fitted out, and employed in, the ſaid fiſheries, whether by the ſociety or any other perſons. At the ſame time numerous pamphlets and newſpaper eſſays came forth; all pretending to elucidate the ſubject, and to convince the public with what facility the herring fiſheries might be tranſferred from Dutch to Britiſh hands. This proved, however, a more arduous taſk than had been foreſeen by ſuperficial ſpeculators. The Dutch were frugal in their expenditures and living; perfect maſters of the arts of fiſhing and curing, which they had carried to the greateſt height and perfection. They were in full poſſeſſion of the European markets; and their fiſh, whether deſerving or otherwiſe, had the reputation of ſuperior qualities to all others taken in our ſeas. With ſuch advantages, the Dutch not only maintained their ground againſt this formidable company, but had alſo the pleaſure of ſeeing the capital gradually ſinking, without having procured an adequate return to the adventurers; notwithſtanding various aids and efforts of government from time to time in their favour, particularly in 1757, when an advance of 20s. *per* ton was added to the bounty.

In 1786, the public attention was again called to the ſtate of the Britiſh fiſheries, by the ſuggeſtions of Mr Dempſter, in the Houſe of Commons,

and

and by different publications that appeared upon the ſubject: in conſequence of which a committee was named to enquire into the buſineſs. To that committee it appeared, that the beſt way of improving the fiſheries was to encourage the inhabitants, living neareſt to the ſeat of them to become fiſhers: and it being found that the north-weſtern coaſt of the kingdom, though abounding with fiſh and with fine harbours, was utterly deſtitute of towns, a corporation was formed, by the name of "The Britiſh Society for extending of the Fiſheries and improving the Sea-coaſts of this kingdom;" and they were enabled to ſubſcribe a joint ſtock, to purchaſe lands, and build thereon free towns, villages and fiſhing ſtations, in the Highlands and iſlands of Scotland. Conſiderable progreſs has been made in this ſcheme, and it is not to be doubted that it will ultimately tend to the increaſe of this important article, whether conſidered with reſpect to diet, or as a ſource of wealth and induſtry.

THE HISTORY OF KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, AND TASTE, IN GREAT BRITAIN, DURING THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES II. PART III*.

[*From the New Annual Regiſter, for the Year* 1799.]

FOR the general character of the age of Charles, we muſt refer to the introduction to our firſt part. It was an age in which genius burſt forth without encouragement, and philoſophy revived without patronage. It was the age of profligacy, atheiſm, and bad taſte. The hiſtorian had little to record but faction and injuſtice; and the poet, if he painted from nature, had nothing to celebrate but ſcenes which were adapted only to the pencil of a Petronius. The really eminent in this period were a few individuals, who roſe ſuperior to the corrupt morals, and illiberal ſentiments of the times.

Of the illuſtrious Clarendon mention has already been made, in treating of the political character of the times; but he is now better known by his merits as an hiſtorian than as a ſtateſman, though his integrity and wiſdom were equally eminent in both. He had attended the king in his exile, who appointed him lord chancellor of England, and firſt miniſter of ſtate, with the univerſal approbation of his people. While Charles was directed by him, his conduct was diſtinguiſhed by lenity and moderation; he declined being the judge of his own or of his father's wrongs; the army that had ſo long governed the nation was diſbanded; all the ceremonies of the church of England were reſtored; and, while he uniformly preſerved an air of neutrality which removed prejudices, his whole behaviour was well calculated to ſupport and increaſe popularity.

But the virtue of Clarendon was of too ſtubborn a nature for the age in which he lived: had he been content to have enſlaved millions, he might have been more a monarch than his king; but he not only conſidered it his duty to be the guardian of the laws of his country, but the cenſor of the vice and immorality of the court.

It is not extraordinary that ſuch a man ſhould have been obnoxious to the courtiers: his manners alone impreſſed them with awe; his life was a reproach to them; and he preferred being a victim himſelf, rather than abet, under whatever ſanction, the infamous pleaſures of his royal maſter.

No circumſtance is ſuppoſed to have contributed more to his downfal than his having prevented Charles from repudiating his queen to marry Mrs

* See the Edinburgh Magazine, vol. 14. p. 417.

Mrs Stuart, for whom the king had conceived a paſſion equally violent, and more conſtant than the generality of his attachments were.—Clarendon was the means of a private marriage taking place between that lady and the Duke of Richmond.

This honourable conduct Charles never could forgive; but he waited for ſome better pretence to remove him; and an opportunity was not long wanting. Charles had declared war againſt the Dutch, with a view of recruiting the ſupply for his amuſements, as the money appointed for that purpoſe was to go through his hands. The war terminated ſo far unſucceſsfully, that this end was defeated, and a treaty concluded at Breda, which was then conſidered as inglorious, though the colony of New York was ceded by the Dutch to the Engliſh, and continued a moſt valuable acquiſition till the preſent time.

But this was the ſignal of Clarendon's overthrow: he had adviſed the peace, and it was called diſgraceful to the nation. The king readily gave him up to the reſentment of the parliament; a charge was opened againſt him, conſiſting of vulgar rumours, not one of which could be proved; indeed the proſecution ended greatly to his honour, but his enemies advanced conſiderably in their deſigns, by throwing upon him the conſequences of their own miſconduct. Theſe calumnies rendered him leſs popular among the people, and in the end achieved his ruin.

He was removed from his poſt of chancellor 1667, and impeached by the Houſe of Commons of high treaſon: finding the popular torrent united to the violence of power running againſt him, he withdrew to France. The legiſlature paſſed a bill of incapacity and baniſhment, while he continued to reſide there, employing his leiſure in reducing his Hiſtory of the Civil War into form, for which he had before collected the materials. He died at Rouen, in the year 1673.

Such was the unworthy fate of the Earl of Clarendon, a nobleman of unblemiſhed virtue, an incorruptible judge, and an able miniſter:—but his reward is with the Moſt High!

Clarendon, as a writer, poſſeſſed all that knowledge of his ſubject, all that ſtrength of head and integrity of heart, which are eſſential to a good hiſtorian: he has been accuſed of partiality, but this proceeded from an amiable, perhaps an invincible cauſe—the fervour of loyalty.

His ſtyle is prolix, clogged with parentheſis; but it has been pronounced by a great maſter in criticiſm* "to be the effuſion of a mind crowded with ideas, and deſirous of imparting them; therefore always accumulating words, and involving one clauſe and ſentence in another."

There is in his negligence a rude and inartificial majeſty, which, without the nicety of laboured elegance, ſwells the mind by its plenitude and diffuſion. His narrative is not, perhaps, ſufficiently rapid, being ſtopped too frequently by particularities; which, tho' they might ſtrike the author, who was preſent at the tranſactions, will not equally detain the attention of poſterity; but his ignorance, or careleſſneſs, of the art of writing are amply compenſated by his knowledge of nature and of policy, by the wiſdom of his maxims, the juſtneſs of his reaſonings, and the variety, diſtinctneſs, and ſtrength of his characters.

Bulſtrode Whitelocke, the memorialiſt, deſerves a diſtinguiſhed place among the writers of Engliſh hiſtory. He had a great ſhare in thoſe tranſactions of which he has given us an account, and, as an impartial narrator, is perhaps ſuperior to Clarendon; he was a man of a clear and cool head; and though zealous in the cauſe which he eſpouſed, was rarely miſled by his affections, and never known

* Dr Johnſon.

known to be tranſported to bigotry. The editor of his memorials of the Engliſh affairs obſerves "that he ſometimes writes up to the dignity of an hiſtorian, and elſewhere is content to ſet down occurrences diary-wiſe, never intending this for a book in print, but merely for his own memory and uſe; yet ſuch was his relation to the public, ſo eminent in ſtation, and ſo much was he on the ſtage during all the time of the action, that the particulars of his diary go very far toward a complete hiſtory of his times. He not only ſerved the ſtate in ſeveral ſtations and places of truſt of the higheſt importance, acquitting himſelf with great reputation, but likewiſe converſed with books, and acquired large treaſures of knowledge and contemplations. Like Portius Ceſar, deſcribed by Nepos, he was "Republicæ peritus, et juriſconſultus, et magnus imperator, et cupidiſſimus literarum:" nor was the felicity of his pen leſs conſiderable than his knowledge of affairs, or leſs ſerviceable to the cauſe which he eſpouſed.

Clarendon has left this teſtimony of his merit: "Whitelocke was a man of eminent parts and great learning out of his profeſſion, and ſingular reputation in it: if he ſwerved from his allegiance, it was with leſs rancour and malice than other men; he never led but followed, and was rather carried away with the torrent than ſwam with the ſtream." Whitelocke wrote memorials of the Engliſh affairs from the ſuppoſed expedition of Brute to this iſle, to the end of James I, publiſhed with an account of his life and writings, by William Penn. He died in 1675.

The character of Edmund Ludlow is ſeen in the fulleſt light by contraſting him with his antagoniſt, Cromwell; ſince, if we accept their valour, in which they were equal, there could not exiſt two more different men.

Ludlow was ſincerely and ſteadily a republican; Cromwell not attached to any kind of government, and leaſt of all perhaps to that. Ludlow ſpoke his mind plainly, and was never taken for any other than what he profeſſed himſelf to be. Cromwell valued himſelf on acting a part, or rather ſeveral parts *well;* and when he performed that of a commonwealth's man, he performed it ſo admirably, that though Ludlow knew him to be a hypocrite, he thought he had now thrown off the maſk. Ludlow was entirely devoted to the parliament, and would have implicitly obeyed their orders, eſpecially after it was reduced to the rump. Cromwell never undertook any buſineſs for them but with a view to his own intereſt.

The memoirs of Ludlow were publiſhed after his death, at Vevay, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland; and for plainneſs and candour, integrity and ſpirit, few writings of the kind can be compared with them. It remains a ſtain to this hour on the character of the whig parliament, in the reign of William, that when Ludlow, depreſſed with years and with perſecution, wiſhed to reviſit his native land, at a period when he expected to ſee the cauſe of liberty triumphant, and the conſtitution reſtored (as in fact it was) the parliament, led rather to faction than influenced by patriotiſm and juſtice, refuſed him an aſylum. Sir Edward Seymour, the man who had obtained poſſeſſion of Ludlow's eſtate, had the unparalleled effrontery to move the reſolution in the Commons againſt reverſing his outlawry.

Algernon Sidney is rather to be regarded as a politician than as an hiſtorian; though it is not even certain that his Treatiſe of Government was ever meant for the public eye. He was one of thoſe ſpeculative politicians who amuſe themſelves with theories, which the depravity of human nature will never admit of being reduced to practice. Early diſguſted with the abuſes of regal power, he

was

was as zealous a republican on principle as others were from animoſity and faction. As Sidney had taken a diſtinguiſhed part on the republican ſide, he did not accept of the general act of indemnity after the reſtoration, but received a particular pardon from the perfidious Charles. After this he was implicated in the Rye-houſe plot, the very exiſtence of which ſeems, upon good authority, to be now denied. In November 1683, he was tried and condemned by a packed jury and an infamous judge; only one witneſs appeared againſt him, but his papers on goverament were deemed equivalent to another: in theſe he had aſſerted, "that power is delegated from the people to the prince, and that he is accountable to them for the abuſe of it." This was not only conſidered as treaſon, but blaſphemy againſt the vicegerents of the great governor of the world. He was executed, to the diſgrace of the nation, on the 7th of December 1683.

To the memory of Sidney, as well as of his fellow martyr, Lord Ruſſell, juſtice was rendered, though too late, at that moſt brilliant period of Engliſh hiſtory, the firſt year of William and Mary, when the attainder was reverſed by the parliament, with ſcarcely a diſſentient voice. Hume, with his uſual accuracy and impartiality, has laboured to prove the reality of the Rye-houſe plot; but whoever relies upon Hume as an hiſtorian, will find himſelf as much miſled in his politics as in his religion. He writes with that regard to truth which may be expected from an atheiſt, and with that accuracy which is to be looked for in an author whoſe only god was gain.

With his uſual veracity, Mr Hume has repreſented Sidney as a deiſt, at leaſt, if not an atheiſt, becauſe he did not attend the public worſhip of any ſect of Chriſtians. Why did not this correct hiſtorian affix the ſame ſtigma upon Milton? The fact is, the religious tenets of Sidney had ſome affinity with thoſe of the quietiſts, or the quakers. He conſidered religion as a divine philoſophy, which exiſted only in the mind and ſpirit, and had no connection with external obſervances—a pure and ſimple communication between God and our own ſouls. Thus he was more of a viſionary and enthuſiaſt than an infidel. In his private character, he was a man of extraordinary courage and of almoſt invincible obſtinacy. The ſtrange calumny of modern times, therefore, which repreſents him as the penſioner and tool of France, meets a full confutation in the conſideration of the greateſt blemiſh in his character. From his undeſerved fate, his writings have had more popularity than they perhaps deſerve. It has been ſaid, that they may be eſteemed an ample compenſation for Cicero's ſix books, "De Republica," which are loſt. Of the truth of this eſtimate it is not eaſy to form an opinion, as the compariſon is not within our reach. From the beſt treatiſe on government, all that can be learned are a few maxims, which, on particular occaſions, the ſtateſman or legiſlator may reduce to practice; but a perfect theory on this ſubject we expect as little to ſee as a perfect government itſelf. So much will depend upon national character, upon times and circumſtances, that it may be doubted whether any form can be preſcribed to ſuit every nation on every occaſion; and after all, the preſervation of liberty will depend more upon the ſpirit, the morals, the character of a people, than on the form of its government. Rome was enſlaved while the republican form was ſtrictly obſerved; while Britain, under a monarchy, has enjoyed as much liberty as human nature, perhaps, is capable of enjoying. While we ſay this, it is but juſtice to add, that Sidney was a man of great reading and of ſtrong ſenſe; and perhaps no man

man ever thought more intenſely upon the ſcience of government, or poſſeſſed better opportunities for collecting information on the ſubject.

Shafteſbury, though a politician, is rather to be regarded as an orator and a ſtateſman than as an author, as ſcarcely any thing of his is extant but his ſpeeches in parliament. He was a member of the long parliament, and had great influence with the preſbyterians: he had been a favourite of Cromwell, and afterward had a conſiderable hand in the reſtoration. His paſſions were violent, his principles flexible, his talents univerſal; and, while he changed his party as ſuited his intereſt or ambition, he never was accuſed of betraying his friends. When we conſider him ſitting in the higheſt tribunal in the kingdom, explaining the laws, detecting frauds, exerting all the powers of his eloquence on the ſide of juſtice, we admire the able lawyer, the irreſiſtible orator, the upright judge; but when he enters into the iniquitous meaſures of the *cabal*, proſtitutes his eloquence to enſlave his country, and becomes the factious leader, the popular incendiary, we regard him with a mixture of equal deteſtation and regret. After a life of extraordinary viciſſitudes, he died in Holland, in a kind of voluntary exile, in 1682. It is remarkable, that he was (as well as Maynard, we think, and chief-juſtice Hales) a member of that committee for reviſing the laws, under the protectorſhip of Cromwell, whom Mr Hume, with his accuſtomed accuracy, brands as a collection of ignorant blockheads, who were for ſetting aſide the whole body of Engliſh law, and ſubſtituting the Jewiſh law in its ſtead.

Hobbes we have conſidered as a metaphyſician, but he was alſo a political writer. He unqueſtionably poſſeſſed much learning, more thinking, and not a little knowledge of the world.

His ſtyle is incomparably better than that of any other writer in the reign of Charles II. and, for its ſtrength and purity, was ſcarcely equalled in the ſucceeding. He was for ſtriking out new paths in ſcience, in government, and in religion; but as his ethics have a ſtrong tendency to corrupt the morals, ſo have his politics to deſtroy the liberty of every human creature. He is repreſented as a ſceptic in religion, and a dogmatiſt in philoſophy; but, in fact, he was a dogmatiſt in both. The principles of his Leviathan are as little founded in moral or evangelical truth as his plan for ſquaring the circle in mathematical demonſtration.

In tranſlation he has done as much juſtice to Thucydides as injury to Homer; but he conſidered himſelf born for greater things than treading in the footſteps of his predeceſſors. His book on Human Nature is eſteemed the beſt of his works. He died in 1675.

HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNT OF THE PIANO FORTE.

From Dr. Gleig's Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

PIANO FORTE, otherwiſe called Forte Piano, is a well known muſical inſtrument, of which we need make no apology for conſidering the peculiarities with ſome attention. If we look on muſic from no higher point of view than as the *laborum dulce lenimen*, the innocent, the ſoothing, the cheering ſweetner of toil, we muſt acknowledge that it is far from being the meaneſt of thoſe enjoyments with which the bountiful Father of Men has embelliſhed this ſcene of our exiſtence. But there is a *ſcience* in muſic, independent of that artificial half mathematical doctrine which we have

have contrived to unite with it, and which really enables us to improve pure muſical pleaſure. Hence in the Engliſh univerſities degrees are conferred in muſic.

The voice is the original muſical inſtrument, and all others are but imitations. The voice of man obeys the impulſe of the heart with wonderful promptitude, and ſtill more wonderful accuracy. A very coarſe ear is hurt by an error in its tone, amounting to what is called a *comma*. A very limited voice can execute melodies extending to twelve notes, or an octave and a fifth. The motion of the *glottis* between theſe extremes does not amount to one-twelfth of an inch.

This muſt therefore be divided, by the moſt ordinary finger, into more than a thouſand parts; and this muſt be done in an inſtant, and repeated with rapidity, without even miſtaking one of theſe diviſions; and this is done every where and without any ſeeming effort or thought. The mechaniſm of the human organ for effecting this with eaſe and preciſion is very remarkable, and ſeems to prove that the author of our Being meant to give us this pleaſure.

When, in the cultivation of this fruit of our own ſoil, the moderns diſcovered the beauties of harmony or conſonance, and inſtruments of fixed ſounds were employed, by means of which theſe beauties could be exhibited in their utmoſt richneſs and variety; and particularly when the organ, that "magic world of ſound," was invented, the immenſe advantages of the ingenious ſpeculations of the ancient Greeks, about the diviſion of the *monochord* were now perceived, and muſic became a deep intellectual ſtudy. It fell into the hands of men of letters, and, for a long while, counterpoint occupied all their attention. Inſtruments of fixed ſounds were now made, not only with pipes, but with ſtrings, bells, rings, and every thing that could make a noiſe in tune.

But all theſe inſtruments were far inferior to the voice, the ſpontaneous gift of nature, in promptitude, and in the power of obeying every call of ſentiment, every degree, as well as every kind of emotion, with which the heart was agitated. The pleaſures of harmony, though great, were monotonous, and could not expreſs the momentary variations of ſentiment, which are as fleeting as the light and ſhade of a proſpect, while the dappled clouds ſail acroſs the ſky. The violin, and a ſmall number of the ſimple wind inſtruments, were found to be the only ones which could fully expreſs thoſe momentary gradations of ſentiment that give muſic its pathos, and enable it to thrill the very ſoul.

Attempts were made to remove this defect of the harmonic inſtrnments, and the ſwell was added to the organ. The effect was great, and encouraged the artiſts to attempt ſimilar improvements on other inſtruments of the ſame kind. This was firſt done in the ſame way as in the organ. The harpſichord was ſhut up, like the ſwell organ, and was opened by means of pedals when the performer wiſhed to enforce the ſound. But the effect was far inferior to that of the ſwell organ; for this was (at leaſt in all great organs) a real addition of another properly ſelected ſound. But the effect of the pedal on the harpſichord could not be miſtaken; it was juſt like opening the door of a room where muſic was performing. Other methods were tried with better effect. Uniſons were added to each note, which were brought on either by means of pedals, or by another ſet of keys.

This method ſucceeded perfectly well, and the power of the harpſichord was greatly improved. But ſtill it was imperfect, becauſe it was only the more conſiderable changes of force which could be exhibited, and this

this only in one or two degrees. Other artiſts, therefore, attempted to conſtruct the inſtrument, ſo that the jacks (the moveable upright pieces which carry the quills) can be made to approach nearer to the wires, ſo that the quills ſhall give them a ſtronger twang. The mechaniſm was ſuch, that a very conſiderable motion of the pedal produced but a moſt minute motion of the quill; ſo that the performer was not reſtricted to the utmoſt preciſion in the degree of preſſure. Some of thoſe inſtruments, when freſh from the hand of the artiſt, gave full ſatisfaction. But, though made in the moſt accurate manner, at an enormous expence, they very ſoon became unfit for the purpoſe. The hundredth part of an inch, more or leſs, in the place of the quill, will make a great odds in the force of the ſound. Nor does the ſame change of diſtance produce an equal alteration of ſound on different quills. Other inſtrument makers have therefore tried baked or prepared leather (buffalo hide) in place of quills; and it is found much more uniform in the tone which it produces, and alſo remains longer in the ſame ſtate; but the tone is not ſo powerful, nor in general ſo much reliſhed.

But all theſe contrivances, both in the organ and harpſichord, were ſtill very deficient. Whatever change could produce in the ſtrength of the ſound, was produced through the whole inſtrument, or at leaſt through two or three octaves. But the captivating expreſſion of muſic frequently reſults from the momentary ſwelling or ſoftening of a ſingle phraſe, or a ſingle note, in one of the parts. Hence ariſe the unrivalled powers of the harp, and the acknowledged ſuperiority of the theorbo, the lute, and even the guittar, over all keyed inſtruments, notwithſtanding their great limitations in harmony and in practicable melodies. Theſe inſtruments *ſpeak*, while the harpſichord only *plays*.

Many attempts have been made to enable the performer to produce, by the intervention of the key, all the gradations of ſtrength, and even the varieties of ſound, which the finger can bring forth by the different manner of pinching, bruſhing, or as it were, careſſing the ſtring: but we have no diſtinct account of any attempt that has ſucceeded. Such a thing would quickly ſpread over Europe. The compiler of the article *Luthier* in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*, ſays a great deal about a harpſichord fitted with prepared buffalo leather inſtead of crow quills; and aſſerts expreſsly, that, by the mere preſſure on the key, without the aſſiſtance of pedals or ſtops of any kind, the leather is made to act with greater or leſs force on the ſtring. But he gives no account by which we can comprehend how this is brought about: and indeed he writes in terms which ſhow plainly that he has not ſeen the inſtrument, and is merely puffing ſomething that he does not underſtand.

The attempt has been made with more ſucceſs on keyed inſtruments, when the ſtrings are not pinched, but are rubbed by a wheel or band, in the manner of the *violle* (hurdy-gurdy) or ſtruck with a *plectrum*, like the dulcimer. The *celeſtina* (deſcribed by Merſennus by the name of *Archiviola*) is of this kind. A fine band of horſe hair or ſilk, filled with reſin, is extended under the ſtrings, and drawn ſmoothly along by a wheel. By a particular mechaniſm of the keys, this band is made to preſs or rub on any ſtring tranſverſely, as the ſtrings of a violin are touched by the bow. The preſſure on the key regulates the ſtrength of the tone. This inſtrument is not without conſiderable beauties, and will execute ſoft *cantabile* muſic in eaſy modulation, with great expreſſion and juſtneſs. But the artiſts have not yet been able to give it either clearneſs or brilliancy of tone, nor ſufficient force for concert muſic,

muſic, nor that promptitude of touch that is indiſpenſibly neceſſary for figurative muſic or quick movements.

The ſame improvements have been made on the pulſatile inſtruments; and indeed they are here the moſt obvious and eaſy. When the key is employed merely as the means of cauſing a plectrum to give a blow to the ſtring, the performer will hardly fail to give that degree of force which he feels proper for his intended expreſſion. Accordingly, many inſtruments of this kind have been made in Germany, where the artiſts have been long eminent for mechanical knacks. But all their inſtruments of the dulcimer kind are feeble and ſpiritleſs, and none of them have been brought into general uſe, if we except the *clavichord*. This is indeed an inſtrument of feeble, and not the moſt pleaſing ſound: but it is well fitted for giving every momentary gradation of ſtrength by the preſſure of the finger. It is therefore a good inſtrument for forming the muſical taſte by chamber practice, and was much uſed by compoſers in their ſtudies. It is alſo an ingenious, though ſeemingly an obvious and ſimple contrivance, and is capable of much more force, and even brilliancy of ſound, than has generally been given to it.

The conſtruction is ſhortly this: The inner end of the key is furniſhed with an upright piece, which terminates in an edge of braſs, ſomewhat like the end of a narrow blunt chiſel, whoſe line of direction is athwart the ſtrings. When the key is preſſed down, this edge ſtrikes the ſtring, and forces it out of the ſtraight line in which it is ſtretched between its pins. Thus the ſtring is ſhaken or jogged into vibration, in the ſame manner as we obſerve a tight rope ſet a vibrating by a ſudden jerk given to any part of it. The ſtring, thus agitated, gives a ſound, which will continue for ſome little time if the key be held down. As the tone depends on the length of the vibrating ſtring, as well as on its tenſion, it is of importance that the ſtroke be made on the preciſe point of the ſtring which terminates the proper length. The ſtring does not give the note corresponding to its whole length, but that which is produced by the part between the edge and the pin. And becauſe the parts of the ſtring on each ſide of the edge are equally thrown into vibration, the ſhorter portion of it muſt be wrapped up in a liſt of cloth, to prevent it from diſturbing the ear by its ſonorous vibrations. This, however, greatly diminiſhes the ſweetneſs of the ſound given by the other part.

The clavichord gives a fretful waſpiſh kind of ſound, not at all ſuited to tender expreſſion. If the bridge (for the end of the key is really a bridge during the ſound) were placed at an exact third of the length of the ſtring, and if both parts were free, and if the ſtroke be of a proper ſtrength, the ſtring would ſound its twelfth with great ſweetneſs, and with much more force and brilliancy than it does by the preſent conſtruction, and the clavichord would be a charming inſtrument for a leſſon, and for private ſtudy. We ſay this from experience of the power of one conſtructed under the direction of the great mathematician Euler, who was alſo an excellent judge of muſic and muſical compoſition. The tones of the upper part of that inſtrument had a ſort of pipe or vocal ſound, and were ſuperior in clearneſs and ſweetneſs to any ſtringed inſtrument we ever heard. But as this conſtruction required every ſtring to be one-half longer than a harpſichord wire of the ſame pitch, and as this would have made the inſtrument of a moſt inconvenient ſize, the baſſes were made ſhorter, by placing the bridge at one-ſixth of the length, and loading the ſhorter portion of the ſtring with wire

wire twiſted round it. But although this was executed by a moſt dextrous artiſt, the tones were far inferior to thoſe of the trebles, and the inſtrument was like the junction of a very fine one and a very bad one, and made but hobbling muſic. This was probably owing to the impoſſibility of connecting the metal wire and its covering with ſufficient cloſeneſs and ſolidity. An upright clavichord, where the length would be no inconvenience, would be, indeed, a capital inſtrument for muſical ſtudy. It is worthy of remark, that Mr Euler tried other diviſions of the ſtring by the bridge. When it is ſtruck preciſely in the middle, it ſhould ſound its octave; when it is ſtruck at one-fourth, it ſhould give the double octave, &c. But the maker found that theſe diviſions gave very indifferent, and even uncertain tones: ſometimes not ſounding at all, and ſometimes ſounding beautifully. Our readers may reflect on the very different tone of the violin as it is bowed on different parts of the ſtring, and on the very different tones of the fore and back uniſons, and particularly of the cornet ſtop of the harpſichord. The harpſichords of Rucker are noted for the grand fullneſs of their tone: thoſe of Haſſe, of Dreſden, for their mellow ſweetneſs, and thoſe of Kirkmann, of London, for their unequal brilliancy. Thoſe makers differ greatly in the placing of their quills.

But the Engliſh piano forte, by its ſuperior force of tone, its adequate ſweetneſs, and the great variety of voice of which our artiſts have made it ſuſceptible, has withdrawn all further attention from the clavichord, ſo that it is no longer probable that the learned contribution of the great Euler to public amuſement will be followed up. The piano forte correſponds to its name with great preciſion: for, without any other attention to effort than what ſentiment ſpontaneouſly dictates, and what we practiſe (without knowing it) on the harpſichord where it is ineffectual, we make the piano forte give every gradation of ſtrength to the ſound of the ſtring, and give it every expreſſion that an inſtrument, purely pulſatile, is capable of. It is alſo ſuſceptible of a very conſiderable variety of tone by the clothing of the mallets, which may be acute or obtuſe, hard or ſoft. And we ſee, by the effect of what are called the grand piano fortes, that they are fully equal to the harpſichord in fullneſs or body of tone. Nothing ſeems to be wanting to it but that ſliding, or, as the French call it, *careſſing* touch of the ſtring, by which a delicate finger, guided by fine taſte, cauſes the harp or lute to melt the heart, and excite its fineſt emotions. We truſt that the ingenuity of our Britiſh artiſts will accompliſh even this, and make this national inſtrument rival even the violin of Italy.

We call it a *national inſtrument*, not doubting but that this is a recommendation to a Britiſh heart, and becauſe we are very well aſſured that it is an Engliſh contrivance; the invention of a moſt excellent man and celebrated poet, Mr William Maſon. His Caractacus and Elfrida may convince any perſon who is a judge of muſic, that he had a mind exquiſitely ſenſible of all its charms, and we cannot be ſurpriſed that it was one of his chief delights. No man enjoyed the pleaſures of muſic with more rapture: and he uſed to ſay, that his ſpeedieſt recruit from the fatigue of a long walk was to ſit down for a few minutes to the harpſichord. He had ſeen ſeveral of the German attempts to make keyed dulcimers, which were, in ſome meaſure, ſuſceptible of the *forte* and *piano*: but they were all on one principle, and required a particular touch of the finger, of difficult acquiſition, and which ſpoiled it for harpſichord practice. We have alſo ſeen of thoſe inſtruments ſome of very old date, and

others

others of modern improvement. Some had very agreeable tones; but all were deficient in delicacy and juſtneſs. The performer was by no means certain of producing the very ſtrength of ſound that he intended. And, as Mr Maſon obſerved, they all required an artificial peculiarity of fingering; without which, either the intended ſtrength of tone was not brought out, or the tone was deſtroyed by repeated rattling of the mallet on the wire. Mr Maſon removed all theſe imperfections, by detaching the mallet entirely from the key, and giving them a connection quite momentary; and by this principle of his, the Engliſh piano forte is diſtinguiſhed from all others

After a minute deſcription of the inſtrument, which we omit, as it refers to a plate, the author of this article concluded with obſerving, that, "As the blow of ſo light a mallet cannot bring much ſound from a wire, it has always been found neceſſary to have two ſtrings for each note. Another circumſtance contributes to enfeeble the ſound. The mechaniſm neceſſary for producing it makes it almoſt impoſſible to give any conſiderable extent to the belly or ſound board of the inſtrument. There is ſeldom any more of it than what occupies the ſpace between the tuning pins and the bridge. This is the more to be regretted, becauſe the baſſes are commonly covered ſtrings, that they may be of a moderate length. The baſs notes are alſo of braſs, which has a conſiderably lower tone than a ſteel wire of the ſame diameter and tenſion. Yet even this ſubſtitution for ſteel in the baſs ſtrings is not enough. The higheſt of them are much too ſlack, and the loweſt ones muſt be loaded, to compenſate for want of length. This greatly diminiſhes the fullneſs, and ſtill more the mellowneſs and diſtinctneſs of the tone, and frequently makes the very loweſt notes hardly appreciable. This inequality of tone about the middle of the inſtrument is ſomewhat diminiſhed by conſtructing the inſtrument with two bridges; one for the ſteel, and the other for the braſs wires. But ſtill the baſs notes are very much inferior to the treble. It would ſurely be worth while to conſtruct ſome piano fortes, of full ſize with naked baſſes. If theſe were made with all the other advantages of the grand piano fortes, they would ſurpaſs all other inſtruments for the regulating power of their thorough baſs. We wiſh that the artiſts would alſo try to conſtruct them with the mechaniſm of mallets, &c. above the ſound board. This would allow to it the full extent of the inſtrument, and greatly improve the tone. It does not ſeem impoſſible, nor, we think, very difficult."

REMARKS ON THE POETRY OF COWPER *.

By George Knox, Eſq.

AMIDST the ſportive varieties of the faſhionable world, and the more awful viciſſitudes of the political, it is matter of conſolation to perceive that the radical characters of human nature ſtill remain the ſame—that common ſenſe, though like the great luminary in the heavens, occaſionally obſcured by paſſing clouds, is by no means extinguiſhed—and that the real majority of ſociety taſte and feel, and reliſh and prefer pretty nearly as they did in leſs queſtionable times.

Amongſt many other obvious marks of undeclining humanity, there is one which

* From the *Flapper*, a periodical paper, publiſhed at Dublin in 1796.
Ed. Mag. Jan. 1801.

which I always think of with peculiar pleaſure—I mean the reception which the poems of the excellent Cowper have met with from all claſſes of readers.—His two volumes, which were firſt publiſhed about fourteen years ago, have paſſed already through at leaſt ſeven editions; and while love for the man mingles in every inſtance with admiration of the poet, even republicaniſm itſelf ſeems to relax from its wonted ſternneſs at the mention of that well-known act of munificence, by which his preſent Majeſty has done equal honour to Mr Cowper and to himſelf.

To point out the reaſons why poetry pleaſes—to analyze its characters—and to ſhew that its laws are founded on the nature of things—theſe form the appropriate taſk of the profeſſor of polite literature. But common experience is ſufficient to prove, that the gratification ariſing from poetry is not limited to the knowledge of its principles; and if we obſerve attentively, we ſhall probably find, that even amongſt common readers, the degree of the pleaſure bears a near proportion to the merit of the performance; at leaſt it will appear, that where poetry is really excellent, it never fails more or leſs to intereſt the human mind, except in caſes of abſolute inſenſibility.

At the ſame time it muſt be allowed, that ſome ſpecies of poetic compoſition may be much better calculated than others to obtain general acceptance. For inſtance, it can hardly be ſuppoſed that the Paradiſe Loſt of Milton, tranſcendent as it is, ſhould be as popular as the Seaſons of Thomſon. In the former, the grandeur of the ſubject, the loftineſs of the conceptions, the profuſion both of claſſical and ſcientific learning, together with that tranſpoſition of language, it might almoſt be ſaid, that Latinized Engliſh which obtains throughout the whole of the poem, keep the unlettered reader at an awful diſtance, and preclude that degree of familiarity which is eſſential to enjoyment. Thomſon, on the contrary, though elegant, is acceſſible; though he thinks with the wiſe, he ſpeaks a language intelligible even to the vulgar; he deſcribes for the moſt part what the village ſwain has contemplated in common with the philoſopher; and he expreſſes feelings which every well-formed mind has experienced, though it may not always be able to clothe them in ſuitable language: He paints with juſtneſs of deſign and in the moſt glowing colours, from originals generally known and generally intereſting; and becauſe all can judge of the likeneſs, all derive pleaſure from the performance.

To ſimilar cauſes we may attribute the popularity of Cowper; he too, perhaps in as high a degree as any man who ever lived, is the poet of nature; led by his excurſive muſe through many a mazy path, he returns to the ſcenes, which nature herſelf has formed, with ever new delight; from theſe he takes the darling ſubjects of his poetic pencil; and though in his hands they ſeem to diſplay new beauties, and appear more intereſting, they loſe nothing of their familiarity: His deſcriptions ſtrike every mind which is endued with the common powers of diſcernment; his thoughts meet ſomething in uniſon with themſelves in every heart that is human.

I believe I need not ſcruple to aſſert, that in the power of giving univerſal gratification, Cowper very much exceeds even Thomſon himſelf. Thomſon undoubtedly deſcribes what every man may ſee, and what indeed almoſt every man has ſeen at one time or other; but Cowper deſcribes what every man *muſt* ſee; he takes his materials from the every-day walks of life; he ſeizes on thoſe little domeſtic circumſtances, which perhaps

perhaps no poet before him ever thought of making uſe of; and he forms from them pictures which aſtoniſh no leſs than they pleaſe. We wonder at the intereſt we now, for the firſt time, take in what we have ſo often ſeen without any pleaſureable ſenſation; and we wonder ſtill more that ſuch an effect ſhould be ſo eaſily produced; we obſerve no labour, no ſearch for ornament, but on the contrary an execution as artleſs as the conception is vigorous. In this perhaps alſo Cowper has a material advantage over Thomſon; the latter leaves no circumſtance unexpreſſed, no grace neglected, no aid of colouring omitted—all is beautiful, but all is elaborate. Cowper, on the contrary, looks out for nothing, he takes juſt ſo much as has made an impreſſion on his own mind, and which will of courſe produce the ſame effect on the mind of his reader; and having completed his deſign with a few maſterly ſtrokes, he hurries on to ſome new ſubject. The deſcriptions of Thomſon are like the moſt highly finiſhed paintings of the Flemiſh ſchool; thoſe of Cowper are little more than ſketches, but they are the ſketches of a Raphael.

Let it not be thought that I wiſh to depreciate, by an invidious compariſon, the admirable author of the Seaſons: His pure gold could not be tarniſhed by the breath of malevolence, nor, on the other hand, has it any thing to apprehend from the aſſay of candid criticiſm. But the excellence of Cowper has no need of being illuſtrated by contraſt—to know him is to admire him. In particular, it is impoſſible to look into his invaluable Taſk (the work in which he has given the moſt unbounded licenſe to his fancy) without being charmed even to tranſport at the wildly beautiful varieties, of vivid deſcription and glowing thought, of images the graveſt and the gayeſt, the moſt humourous and the moſt pathetic, the moſt obvious in ſubſtance, and in manner the moſt novel, which following each other in rapid ſucceſſion, would almoſt beſpeak a magic creation, like that of the airy phantoms in the cave of Proſpero.

The limits which I have aſſigned myſelf would almoſt forbid my indulging in quotation, were it not neceſſary to ſupport, by a few inſtances, what might otherwiſe appear to thoſe who are but ſlightly acquainted with Cowper's poetry, a fanciful panegyric. I tranſcribe the following deſcription of the coming in of the poſt in a winter afternoon, not becauſe it is the moſt beautiful I could find, but becauſe it is the firſt paſſage which happens to occur, and being the exordium of a book, its meaning is independent of any thing preceding.

Hark! 'tis the twanging horn! on yonder bridge,
That with its wearifome but uſeful length
Beſtrides the wintry flood, in which the moon
Sees her unwrinkled face reflected bright,
He comes, the herald of a noiſy world,
With ſpatter'd boots, ſtrapp'd waiſt and frozen locks,
News from all nations lumbring at his back.
True to his charge, the cloſe-pack'd load behind,
Yet careleſs what he brings, his one concern
Is to conduct it to the deſtin'd inn,
And having dropp'd th' expected bag—paſs on.
He whiſtles as he goes, light-hearted wretch,
Cold and yet chearful; meſſenger of grief
Perhaps to thouſands, and of joy to ſome,
To him indifferent whether grief or joy.

Houſe

Houſes in aſhes, and the fall of ſtocks,
Births, deaths, and marriages, epiſtles wet
With tears that trickled down the writers cheeks,
Faſt as the periods from his fluent quill,
Or charg'd with am'rous ſighs of abſent ſwains,
Or nymphs reſponſive, equally affect
His horſe and him, unconſcious of them all.

The lovely domeſtic picture which follows almoſt immediately, and which introduces a moſt whimſical, yet moſt literally juſt deſcription of a news-paper, is too long to be wholly tranſcribed, and yet too beautiful to be entirely omitted; the part which I ſhall give will perhaps excite a wiſh to read the remainder, and then my purpoſe will be anſwered.

Now ſtir the fire, and cloſe the ſhutters faſt,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the ſofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud hiſſing urn
Sends up a ſteamy column, and the cups
Which chear but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in.
Not ſuch his evening, who with ſhining face
Sweats in the crowded theatre, and ſqueez'd
And bored with elbow points through both his ſides,
Out-ſcolds the ranting actor on the ſtage.
Nor his, who patient ſtands till his feet throb,
And his head thumps, to feed upon the breath
Of patriots burſting with heroic rage,
Or placemen, all tranquillity and ſmiles.
This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not ev'n critics criticiſe; that holds
Inquiſitive attention, while I read,
Faſt bound in chains of ſilence, which the fair
Tho' eloquent themſelves, yet fear to break;
What is it but a maſs of buſy life,
Its fluctuations and its vaſt concerns?
Here runs the mountainous and craggy ridge
That tempts ambition, &c.

— — — —

Here rills of oily eloquence in ſoft
Meanders, lubricate the courſe they take.

— — — —

Cataracts of declamation thunder here,
There foreſts of no meaning ſpread the page.

— — — —

The reſt appears a wilderneſs of ſtrange
But gay confuſion, roſes for the cheeks,
And lilies for the brows of faded age,
Teeth for the toothleſs, ringlets for the bald,
Heav'n, earth, and ocean, plunder'd of their ſweets,
Nectareous eſſences, Olympian dews,
Sermons, and city feaſts, and fav'rite airs,

— — — —

And Katterfelto, with his hair on end
At his own wonders, wond'ring for his bread.

The

The diſcerning reader will eaſily perceive that ſimplicity is a prevailing character in the poetry of Cowper, and that his thoughts appear to retain on paper the very order and ſhape which they aſſumed at firſt in his mind. One conſequence of this certainly is that his verſes are unequal, and that many of his lines, if they ſtood alone, or were fraught with leſs noble matter, could not be conſidered as more than proſe which had fallen by accident into a metrical form. In ſuch caſes Cowper ſeems never once to have thought of ſtopping to correct or improve. He was too powerfully attracted by the objects that lay before him; perhaps alſo he conſidered the occaſional occurrence of verſes comparatively flat, as advantageous on the whole, and that the remark of Horace,

Opere in longo fas eſt obrepere ſomnum,

implied a precept as well as a permiſſion.

Another conſequence of Cowper's writing preciſely as he thought, is a total dereliction of all method. This might ſeem at firſt ſight to be the very thing which he intended; but on a cloſer view, he appears frequently to have formed ſome previous plan, from which the fervidneſs of his mind carries him away, and he wanders on through a wilderneſs indeed, but, like that of Eden, "a wilderneſs of ſweets," over which the fancy of his reader delights to follow him. He deſcribes this verſatile turn in his own happy manner, in a paſſage with which for the preſent I ſhall conclude, requeſting only the permiſſion of my readers to reſume this ſubject (which I acknowledge to be a favourite one) at ſome future opportunity.

After deſcribing in a vein of poignant humour "the world's time as "time in maſquerade"—

His pinions fledg'd
With motley plumes,

tinctured black and red with card ſpots, furniſhed with a dice-box in lieu of an hour-glaſs, and a billiard mace as a ſubſtitute for his ſcythe; and having touched on the modern education of young miſſes, who at the age,

"their mothers wore
The backſtring and the bib, aſſume the dreſs
Of womanhood, ſit pupils in the ſchool
Of card-devoted time, and night by night,
Plac'd at ſome vacant corner of the board,
Learn ev'ry trick—

He proceeds,

But truce with cenſure. Roving as I rove
Where ſhall I find an end, or how proceed?
As he that travels far, oft turns aſide
To view ſome rugged rock or mould'ring tower,
Which ſeen delights him not; then coming home,
Deſcribes and prints it, that the world may know
How far he went for what was nothing worth;
So I, with bruſh in hand and pallet ſpread
With colours mix'd for a far different uſe,
Paint cards and dolls, and every idle thing
That fancy finds in her excurſive flights.

REMARKS

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

REMARKS ON THE INFLUENCE OF INCONSISTENCY OF CHARACTER ON SOCIAL HAPPINESS.

THERE are hardly any two vices ſo oppoſite as not frequently to be found united in the ſame character. Soon after the mind is driven to an extreme, it generally rebounds to another, and then alternately indulges in both. Exceſſive munificence is on that account ſeldom a regular habit; it is generally a temporary convulſion, ſucceeded either by a languid peeviſhneſs, or a ſullen obſtinacy. Cowardice is likewiſe frequently accompanied with raſhneſs, or with a courage, fierce and oſtentatious in defiance, timid when called forth to action, but ſavage and infatible when impelled by deſpair. It is in conſiſtency with the ſame law of mind, that immoderate and unreaſonable expectation is frequently ſucceeded by exceſſive fear; intemperance, by a criminal abſtinence from the gifts of Providence, and neceſſaries of life; and that the benevolent affections, if not properly regulated, are generally found in the company of ſavage cruelty, or remorſeleſs revenge.

Mr Beverly was in his youth diſtinguiſhed for the progreſs which he made in his ſtudies, for the goodneſs of his heart, and excellence of his underſtanding. As his parents had no other ſon but him, they beſtowed much of their time and attention towards forming him to the love and practice of virtue. In his education, reproof and encouragement, indulgence and reſtraint, were ſo well blended, that he was well qualified to act virtuouſly in retirement, though he was not fitted to reſiſt ſeduction, or conduct himſelf with vigour in a mixed ſociety. He was ſent to London to finiſh his education, at a time, when the love of novelty, the deſire of pleaſing, and the emotions of friendſhip are generally moſt warm and vivid.

He here found that men were very different from what he had expected them to be, but, not wiſhing to confeſs a diſappointment in the way of pleaſure, he repreſſed his emotions at the vices which every where attracted his attention. Poſſeſſed of a great deſire of pleaſing, and its general concomitant vanity, he was every where favourably received, and obtained that ready admittance into every circle which ſuch qualities generally ſecure to the young. He was therefore well pleaſed with every perſon, and he perceived that every perſon was well pleaſed with him; reaſoned himſelf out of his diſlike of ſome of their actions, either by imputing them to worthy motives, inventing palliations for them, or by ſecretly imagining that it was diſhonourable in one friend to ſee faults in another.

Having by degrees reconciled himſelf to their vices, he was in a proper ſtate to comply with their ſeductions; and as theſe ſeductions were accompanied with the appearance of eſteem and confidence, and afforded him an opportunity which he had long ſought of repaying ſome occaſional ſervices of his new friends, he frequently conſented without deliberation, and ſometimes without knowing the nature of the requeſt which was made to him. He was always ſenſible of his errors afterwards, but as his attention was continually attracted by ſomething new, theſe reflections were of little conſequence to him, and rather diſturbed him in the purſuit of pleaſure, than deterred him from it.

He ſoon obſerved, that the attention paid him by his companions gradually diminiſhed, but this had little

little effect upon him. It was a thought too painful and humiliating to be long endured, and therefore produced no permanent impreſſion on his mind. An alarming ſermon almoſt drove him to deſpair. The characteriſtics of his youth, however, which were the cauſes of his exceſſive love of pleaſure, ſoon reſumed their influence, and for a long time afterwards produced an inconſiſtency of conduct for which even his moſt intimate friends could not account. Laſt week he fought a duel with one of his old companions, by whom he imagined himſelf inſulted, in which duel he received a wound, which carried him off this morning. In his laſt moments, he preſented me with a paper which, upon peruſal, I preſume will not be unacceptable to ſome of my readers. After lamenting bitterly the inconſiſtencies which marked his character, and imputing them to the influence of keen remorſe, without ſevere repentance, he goes on thus:

"Exceſs in every vice, ſtrengthens the paſſions in general, and weakens the power of reſiſting or reſtraining them. By being addicted to any vice in a great degree, a wide door is opened for the entrance of every other vice; the influence of every paſſion over the character, is confirmed; and conſcience is generally ſatisfied for the time with a change of conduct, however remote it may be from a genuine repentance, and a thorough reformation. When the paſſions are violent, conſcience is rarely free from their infection; when there is a tumult in the ſoul, it is difficult to diſtinguiſh right from wrong; and when any vice is ingrafted into our nature by habit, we ſeldom comply with the dictates of conſcience againſt it, till ſhe forces us to do ſo. Every change of conduct (being thus defective in principle, and owing merely to an extremity of vice to which conſcience cannot be reconciled, or to a delicacy of conſcience which ſhrinks from the ſmalleſt appearance of open wickedneſs,) ſeldom extends farther than the appearance of actions, and is ſtill ſeldomer complete or permanent. This is perhaps the cauſe that ſo few who begin ill, end well, and that when exceſs in vice has once become habitual, every change of conduct is generally from one extreme to another.

"There are few vicious habits ſo ſtrong as thoſe which are maintained in the midſt of a perpetual internal ſtruggle. This may in ſome degree ariſe from the difficulty of diſcovering one's ruling paſſion, in ſuch a ſtate of mind, but the principal cauſe ſeems to be the tendency, which we all have to relax in the reformation of our character, or behaviour, when we imagine that we have done any thing meritorious in this reſpect. One who has made ever ſo little reformation upon his life, is apt to neglect the principle of his actions, imagining that his conduct is in general better than it was before. If he pays no attention to the predominant inclination of his mind, or the principal feature in his character, at the very time of reformation, he ſeldom thinks of attending to it afterwards. Perhaps he indulges, even more freely in it, after the heat of his reſolutions is over, from a confuſed idea that he is doing right, becauſe he imagines himſelf a better man than he once was, and is perhaps viewed in the ſame light by others.

"It often happens that the greater difference there is betwixt any two vices, the greater alliance and ſimilarity ſubſiſts between the general principles from which they both proceed; nay, they often ariſe from the ſame principle. Vanity may, perhaps, be conſidered as the ultimate cauſe of all theſe oppoſitions of character, from which they are ſeldom ſeparated, and by which they are in general determined

termined according to the depreſſion or elevation of the mind. To juſtify this aſſertion, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that the character of ſuch perſons is in general very conſiſtent, as long as it is admired; unleſs ſome *violent* depreſſion of mind, or a natural activity and reſtleſsneſs, induce them to change their conduct; but when the popular opinion leaves them, their character becomes leſs conſiſtent, and their reſolutions leſs ſteady.—

"It is probable that it requires a certain degree of experience of the ways of men, and the common accidents of life, to avoid entirely ſuch inconſiſtencies of character. The love of admiration which every man feels, more or leſs, at his entrance into the world, and the continual novelty of thoſe ſcenes which then preſent themſelves to his attention, keep the fancy perpetually roving, the mind perpetually unſtable, and the character perpetually inconſiſtent and wavering. It is not, perhaps, till the world becomes familiar to a man, till the different appearances which it preſents to his view aſſume ſome uniform complexion, and ceaſe to ſurpriſe by their novelty, that the character becomes ſuſpended in its proper medium, free from all exceſſes either of one paſſion or another.

"It frequently happens, that the character which any perſon aſſumes is very different from his real character; and that one is influenced to a certain line of conduct, diſtinct from that to which his inclination leads him, and to which he continually reverts, by aſſociating it with an idea of excellence. Thus people, whom nature and inclination would otherwiſe have united, are frequently at variance from a falſe notion of honour.

"Inconſiſtences of moral character may therefore ariſe in ſome degree from an oppoſition between one's natural diſpoſition, and certain other diſpoſitions, or apparent virtues for which he has contracted a liking from certain circumſtances in his ſituation, or occurrences in his life.

"Theſe remarks have more and more convinced me, that the Spirit of God is the only ſource of all that is good in man. The above obſervations point out ſome of the circumſtances which may pervert or obliterate our beſt and ſteadieſt reſolutions, the numberleſs cauſes which tend to deſtroy the ſincerity of repentance, and the neceſſity there is for divine aſſiſtance in order to conduct properly every ſtep of repentance and reformation. The thoughts which this view of the ſubject has ſuggeſted to me, and the excellent inſtructions of the worthy Mr Burchell, the clergyman who ſat by me in my laſt illneſs, have, I hope, directed me to the only atonement for ſin, and the only foundation of the Chriſtian's hope. I now die in peace, truſting that I have taken hold of the righteouſneſs of Chriſt, and am accepted by God through him."

E. S.

REMARKS ON THE LADIES' DRESS.

THE preſent luxury of dreſs affords a conſtant opportunity of endeavouring to perſuade us, that our own times ſurpaſſes all the world. But this is not mere declamation; for if we look back even to the very remote periods of antiquity, we ſhall find that the ſame thing was then the ſubject of declamation as well as at preſent. The third chapter of Iſaiah preſents us with an account of the finery of the daughters of Babylon, which no modern extravagance has hitherto equalled. Homer dreſſes ſeveral of his heroes and heroines, with a magnificence to which we are ſtrangers; and Cleopatra exhibited an extravagance in her dreſs and entertainments

tainments, which in our times would beggar the moſt wealthy potentate on the globe. Even in the days of Moſes, they were acquainted with the art of poliſhing precious ſtones; and not only knew how to ſet, but what appears more extraordinary, were alſo acquainted with the mode of engraving them. The ephod of Aaron was adorned with two onyxes ſet in gold, on each of which the names of ſix of the tribes of Iſrael were engraved. The breaſt-plate of judgment ſhone with twelve precious ſtones of different colours, upon every one of which was the name of one of the twelve tribes. We might eaſily multiply inſtances to ſhow the ſplendour and magnificence of the ancients; but thoſe already given are ſufficient to teach us how little reaſon there is for declaimers to vilify the preſent times, nor have they more reaſon to exclaim againſt this country; whoever has ſeen the ſplendour and magnificence of the eaſt, muſt laugh at every ſatire on that of Europe.

Notwithſtanding all the precious ſtones made uſe of by the ancients, it is probable that they were unacquainted with the diamond, which modern refinement has ſtamped with ſuch an immenſe value: ſome have imagined, that Homer and Heſiod have mentioned this ſtone by the name of Adamas and Adamantinos; but it has been more judiciouſly ſuppoſed, that theſe Greek terms have not the leaſt relation to it; and Pliny, who has taken much pains to inveſtigate the diſcovery of precious ſtones, can find no mention of this till a period near the beginning of the Chriſtian era.

But long after the diſcovery of diamonds, they did not, for want of being properly poliſhed, diſplay half the luſtre they do at preſent; the art of giving them this luſtre by poliſhing them with their own duſt, is but a late invention, and aſcribed to Lewis de Berquen, a native of Bruges, who lived only about three hundred years ago.

Individuals of the human ſpecies, like thoſe of all others, grow old and ſuffer by decay; but the ſpecies itſelf, always the ſame, is conſtantly diſtinguiſhed by the ſame propenſities, and actuated by the paſſions; it treads in the ſame path that it did five thouſand years ago: dignity and power were then, as well as now, in many places conferred by opulence, and diſtinguiſhed by ornament and dreſs: and beauty was fond of adding to nature all the decorations and embelliſhments of art. This would appear evident were we to go through the hiſtory of ancient nations, but we ſhall probably find more amuſement in approaching ſomewhat nearer our own times, and our own nation, or its immediate neighbour.

One curious revolution in dreſs took place in the 16th century, under the protectorſhip of Oliver Cromwell. Almoſt every religion that had been promulgated, previous to that of Chriſtianity, had interwoven, in its very eſſence, a number of ceremonies, where grandeur and magnificence were oſtentatiouſly diſplayed. Theſe religions, therefore, inſtead of diſcouraging, rather encouraged ornament and finery. But the Author of the Chriſtian ſyſtem, having taught, by his example, as well as his doctrine, the utmoſt plainneſs, and ſimplicity, it, in time, became faſhionable for ſuch of the members of that ſyſtem, as had more zeal than underſtanding, to exclaim, in the bitterеſt terms, againſt every ſpecies of dreſs that had any other object in view than to cover ſhame, and defend from the cold. This rage of turning all things into the moſt primitive ſimplicity, ſeemed riſing to the zenith of its glory, about the time that the protector began to make ſome figure in England. During his adminiſtration, it openly triumphed over ſenſe, reaſon, and even decency. Women were

were then in ſo much diſgrace, that they were denied all kinds of ornament; and even the beauties beſtowed by nature were conſidered as criminal diſadvantages to the fair poſſeſſors, and ſufficient motives to induce every Chriſtian to ſhun their company; becauſe it was impoſſible to be in it without ſinning.

But as the human paſſions, like ſprings, fly the more violently in the oppoſite direction, the more forcibly they have been bent, the Reſtoration was no ſooner brought about, than all this public enthuſiaſm vaniſhed, and elegance of dreſs and levity of manners ſoon became more the faſhion than ſlovenlineſs and puritaniſm had been before. Pleaſure became the univerſal object, and the pleaſure of love took the lead of all others; but beauty unconnected with virtue was the object of this love; it was therefor void of honour or morality, in conſequence of which, female virtue, robbed of its reward, became leſs inflexible, and a total degeneracy of manners enſued.

In every country where dreſs is under the direction of taſte and judgment, it is ſo contrived as neither altogether to conceal, nor altogether to diſcover, the beauties of the female form. This general rule, however, has not been without exceptions; in every country enthuſiaſtic prieſts, antiquated prudes, and women outrageouſly virtuous, have muffled themſelves like Egyptian mummies, and exclaimed in the bitterneſs of their hearts againſt the nakedneſs of the reſt of the world; while, on the other hand, women of leſs rigid principles, and thoſe abandoned to proſtitution, throwing aſide all decency, ſeemed to wiſh that the whole female toilet were reduced to the original fig-leaf: ſome nations, too, are leſs delicate in this reſpect than others; the Italians and French have ever been remarkably ſo, while the Spaniſh have fallen into the oppoſite extreme. At Venice, the ladies in the beginning of the 16th century dreſſed in ſuch light thin ſtuffs, that not only the ſhape of the body, but even the colour of the ſkin, might eaſily be ſeen through them. The late approaches, therefore, to this dreſs, are not *new*. The French ladies are in the ſame predicament, only that, more light and fantaſtic, they have flown with greater rapidity from one faſhion to another. In the fourteenth century, they appeared half naked at public aſſemblies, and in the public walks dreſſed ſo much like the men, that they could hardly be diſtinguiſhed from them but by the voice and complexion; ſuch have long been the modes of dreſſing in Italy and France, as to endeavour to ſhow every charm which can with any tolerable degree of decency be diſplayed. While in Spain, where the ſpirit of chivalry is hardly yet extinguiſhed, and where the women, conſequently, ſtill retain a little of the romantic dignity which was annexed to it, ſo far from ſhowing their nakedneſs, they hardly as yet condeſcended even to ſhow their faces to the other ſex.

Though the French have now, and in their republican ſtate, as well as during the monarchy, taken the lead in all the fantaſtic fripperies of faſhion, it would ſeem that the Italians were formerly not leſs noted for it. Petrarch deſcribing their dreſs in his time, ſays; "Who can behold the ſhoes with pointed toes, ſo long that they will reach to the knee, head-dreſſes with wings to them, the hair put into a tail, the forcheads of the men furrowed with thoſe ivory needles, with which the women faſtened their hair, and their ſtomachs ſqueezed by machines of iron?" The pointed ſhoes and machines of iron were more unnatural, and conſequently more ridiculous, than any fantaſtic faſhion which has appeared in this fantaſtic age.

As the ornamental part of dreſs is evidently

evidently meant to heighten the beauties of nature, nothing can be more evident than that it ſhould always coincide with her deſigns, wherever ſhe is not defective or luxuriant. Such we preſume are the ideas of the true taſte, but ſuch, however, have not always been thoſe adopted by the leaders of faſhions. Toward the beginning of the 17th century, it ſeems to have been the prevailing opinion, that nature had made the female waiſt greatly too large; to remedy which, the ſtiffeſt ſtays were laced on in the tighteſt manner, leſt the young ladies ſhould become clumſy, or grow crooked. Toward the middle of the century, it began to be diſcovered, that beſide the uneaſineſs of ſuch a ſituation, it frequently produced the very effects it was intended to prevent; phyſicians and philoſophers now declaimed againſt ſtays, and they were by many laid aſide with ſuch abhorrence that the faſhion took quite a different turn; we diſcovered that our mothers had been all in the wrong, and that nature had not made the female waiſt nearly ſo large as it ought to have been, but the ladies ſupplied this defect ſo well with clothes, that about forty years ago, every woman, young and old, had the appearance of being big with child. In the courſe of a few years, however, ſmall waiſts were again introduced, and it being ſtill a diſputed point what the proper ſize of a waiſt ought to be, our *belles* ſeem of late agreed to compromiſe the matter by having no waiſt at all.

The revolution of the breaſts and ſhoulders have not been leſs conſpicuous than thoſe of the waiſt; about the beginning of the century, it was highly indecent to be naked two inches below the neck; about the middle of it, ſhe was dreſſed in the higheſt taſte, who ſhowed the greater part of her breaſts and ſhoulders; ſome years afterward, every female of condition was muffled up to the chin; of late years that mode was diſcarded, and naked breaſts began again to appear, and ſtill remain ſo, though not to ſo great a degree as three or four years ago. As in all countries, women have been particularly ſolicitous about the ornament and dreſs of their heads, ſo in ours theſe have been an object of ſo much attention, that the materials employed, and the variations produced by th m, are beyond our power to deſcribe; we ſhall only, therefore, obſerve in general, that the head-dreſs which immediately preceded the preſent, had a near reſemblance to that which was uſed by the ladies of ancient Rome, and conſiſted of ſo much wool, falſe hair, pomatum, paſte, quills, combs, pins, curls, ribbons, laces, and other materials, that the head of a lady in full dreſs, when ſtanding, was ſomething more than one-third of the length of her whole figure. This has given way by ſlow degrees to the total reduction of the head, and the abſolute diſappearance of all hair, except on the forehead, and that forms part of a wig. It would be endleſs to recount all the gradations from heads extremely high to extremely low, and from a vaſt quantity and length of hair to none at all.

Upon the whole; whatever we may think of the varieties of female dreſs, and their eccentricities, we ſhall not have much to pride ourſelves upon if we contraſt the varieties of the male dreſs, which has been in all ages fully as much ſubject to the caprice of faſhion.

MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

From "Memorials of the Family of Tufton, Earls of Thanet."

The Sonds Family.

OF this family was Sir George Sonds, Bart. of the county of Kent, who had two ſons, arrived almoſt to the age of manhood, and had each a new ſuit of clothes, made of the

the ſame cloth, and trimmed alike in every thing, ſaving for diſtinction ſake, that the eldeſt had gold buttons, and the youngeſt but ſilver; for which he bore his brother ſuch a grudge and hatred (for nothing elſe could be aſſigned as the cauſe of it) that he barbarouſly murdered him in his bed, as he lay ſleeping by him. He clove his head and brains aſunder with a cleaver, and not ſatisfied with that inhumanity, gave him ſeven or eight ſtabs to the heart with a ſtiletto; and having finiſhed that bloody ſcene, went next away to his father's bed-ſide and told him of it, rather pleaſing himſelf with the diſmal tragedy he had acted, than diſcovering any remorſe or ſorrow. He was immediately apprehended, committed to Maidſtone-jail, condemned at the aſſizes following, and executed accordingly.

Sir Humphry Tufton.

About the middle of the 16th century, we find him engaged in a ſuit in the Star Chamber, againſt Mr Chriſtopher Nevil, ſon to the Earl of Abergaveany, for a riot; the circumſtances of this affair, worthy in itſelf of ridicule, are but ſparingly detailed, and do little credit to the diſcretion of one, or the honeſty of the other parties. Miſs Margaret Morley had been, it appears, known to Mr Nevil prior to her marriage with Sir Humphry; he had even gone ſo far as to make certain overtures, which not being conſidered of an honourable caſt, were by her, as they deſerved, rejected; theſe, however, he renewed, after her union with that baronet; ſhe accordingly made her huſband acquainted with the views of Mr Nevil, and that he had ſolicited her chaſtity as well before marriage, as ſince. Deſirous of puniſhing this flagrant offence, he cauſed Lady Tufton to write letters to Mr Nevil, by which ſhe gave him hopes of her favours, and appointed one night a place of meeting, but the lover was met, not by his miſtreſs well inclined, as he hoped to find her, but by Sir Humphry himſelf with a friend: they had put on the diſguiſe of female habits for the occaſion: Nevil himſelf happened to be attended in the ſame way, and a quarrel enſued; which got the better is not known: but the vindictive huſband became proſecutor for what he termed a riot, and in this ſenſe it was admitted by the defendant; but on the ſolicitation of the lady's chaſtity he demurred, which was thought good by the court, although the inducement was conſidered as an aggravation of the offence, and the bill was allowed in oppoſition to one brought againſt him by Sir Nevil.

Iſle of Thanet.

The iſle of Thanet, from whence this noble family takes its titles, is ſituate in the north part of Kent, and is celebrated for being the door through which arts, ſcience, and divine knowledge came into this happy iſland. The Britons called it Richborough Iſle, from its vicinity to the city of that name. The Saxons denominated it Thanet, from a word in their language which ſignifies fire; conjectured to have been ſo named from the many beacons erected in it, to give warning againſt the common enemy. The extent of the iſland is about eleven miles from eaſt to weſt, and nine from north to ſouth. It contains ten pariſhes, and had formerly as many churches, though now only ſeven remain. The ſoil, in general, is ſterile, and through the good management of its occupiers, produces ſuch crops of grain in favourable ſeaſons, as are ſcarcely to be equalled, cultivated in every part with corn or garden ſtuff, but contains little wood. "Nor muſt I forget," (ſays Camden) "what redounds to the eſpecial praiſe of the inhabitants, particularly of thoſe who live near the ports

ports of Margate, Ramſgate, and Broadſtairs, they are exceſſively induſtrious, getting their living like amphibious animals, both by ſea and land, making the moſt of both elements, being both fiſhermen and ploughmen, ſoldiers and ſailors: the ſame perſons that guide a plough in the field, ſteering the helm at ſea. In the different ſeaſons of the year they make nets, catch cod, herrings, whitings, mackarel, &c. make trading voyages, manure their lands with ſea-weeds, plough, ſow, harrow, reap, and ſtore their corn, expert in both profeſſions, and ſo carrying on the round of labour. They are likewiſe very active in recovering loſt goods from ſhipwrecked veſſels."

Thanet Houſe.

Thanet Houſe in Alderſgate-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St Botolph, London, was built by the moſt eminent architect of his time in England, Inigo Jones, who ſtudied in Italy under the famous Andrea Palladio, and was the town reſidence of the family of Thanet. It was a magnificent old houſe of the Ionic order, an edifice, ſay the London hiſtorians, that deſerves a better ſituation, and greater care for preſerving it from the injuries of time: but the politeneſs of the town is ſo far removed from hence, that it is hardly poſſible this fabric ſhould be kept, or admired as it ought. It is uncertain when they quitted this manſion for another in Great Ruſſel ſtreet, but it muſt have been ſome time before the year 1681, for it was then in poſſeſſion of Cooper, Earl of Shafteſbury, who had hired or purchaſed it for the purpoſe of living in the city, to inflame the minds of the citizens, among whom he uſed to boaſt he could raiſe 10,000 briſk boys by the holding up of his finger. It was from this houſe he was committed to the Tower, and upon his papers being ſearched, was found the draft of an aſſociation to exclude the Duke of York from the throne, and other meaſures highly treaſonable. He alſo attempted to get into the magiſtracy, but being diſappointed in his views, and terrified at the apprehenſions leſt the conſpiracy he had entered into againſt his prince, ſhould be detected, he fled in 1683 to Holland, where he ſoon died of the gout. It has ſince been a tavern, and has undergone various fortunes, until in 1750 it was converted into a lying-in-hoſpital, a moſt humane inſtitution, ſupported by voluntary contribution. [It has ſince been a general diſpenſary.] Of the Earl of Shafteſbury, Mr Pennant relates, "That when he was in power he urged the Dutch war with uncommon animoſity, and always concluded his ſpeeches with *delenda eſt Carthago*. When he fled to Holland he was ſo fearful of being given up, that he ſolicited to be made a burgher of Amſterdam, in order to ſecure his perſon: the magiſtracy conferred on him the privilege, with theſe remarkable words; *A noſtra Carthagine nondum deleta ſalutem accipe.*

Female Sheriffs and Juſtices.

Nicholas, Earl of Thanet, was ſucceeded by his next brother, John, the fourth Earl, born on Auguſt 7, 1638. He alſo ſucceeded his mother Margaret, Counteſs of Thanet, as baron of Clifford, Weſtmoreland, and Veſcey, who by her laſt will bearing date the 19th of June 1676, gave the Yorkſhire and Weſtmoreland eſtates to this John, her ſecond ſon, for life: her ladyſhip departed this life on Auguſt 14th following, and he became poſſeſſed of thoſe eſtates, with the hereditary ſheriffdoms of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland; for it frequently happened in thoſe hereditary ſheriffdoms, that female heireſſes became poſſeſſed of them, and were conſequently ſheriffs of thoſe diſtricts; for there are ſeveral inſtances of women bearing that office, as may be ſeen in moſt of the treatiſes in which that

that duty is mentioned; and thoſe things required by it, not proper to be undertaken by a female, were entruſted to a deputy, or ſhire-clerk in their name. Not only the office of ſheriff, but even juſtice of the peace, has been in the hands of the ſofter ſex; for among the Harleian manuſcripts is a very remarkable note taken from Mr attorney-general Noy's readings in Lincoln Inn, in 163⅞, in which upon the point whether the office of a juſtice of a foreſt might be executed by a woman, it was ſaid that Margaret Counteſs of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. was a juſtice of peace; that the lady Bartlet was made a juſtice of peace, by Queen Mary, in Glouceſterſhire, and that in Suſſex, one — Rouſe; a woman, did uſually ſit upon the bench at the aſſizes and ſeſſions among other juſtices, *gladio cincta* (girded with a ſword); and it is equally certain, that Anne, Counteſs of Pembroke, exerciſed the office of hereditary ſheriff of Weſtmoreland, and at the aſſizes at Appleby, ſat with the judges on the bench, which puts this point beyond a queſtion.

The Three Brethren Trees.

In one of the above-mentioned eſtates, called Whinfield Foreſt, ſituate ſix miles from Appleby, in the county of Weſtmoreland, is a ſurprizing large oak tree, which for ſeveral generations has been the admiration of the northern inhabitants, and is deemed ſuch a ſingularity, that Mr William Todd, formerly of Moorhouſe, in the aforeſaid county, has thought it a ſufficient ſubject to delineate on a plate, and has given an entertaining hiſtorical deſcription thereof. Its ſize may be doubted; I ſhall therefore take the liberty to give the deſcription. Mr Todd ſays, "This moſt ſurpriſing large oak tree, has ſtood in this foreſt near two hundred and ſeventy years, by the neareſt computation of the neighbouring inhabitants of that county; it is ſuppoſed to have derived its name from two other trees which formerly ſtood near the place, which being all of ſo wonderful a ſize, and nearly reſembling each other, were therefore called "The Three Brethren Trees." The circumference of this (which is ſuppoſed the moſt wonderful of the three) meaſures 14 yards, or 42 feet. being nearly of this thickneſs to the height of fifteen feet from the root; from thence to the branches it diminiſhes proportionably: as to the true height thereof, it is a little uncertain to account for, eſpecially as the top part (together with moſt of the principal branches) has been broken off many years; but to the neareſt eſtimation poſſible, according to my own obſervation, it appears to be at leaſt fifty feet, or nearly: as to the circumference at the top (as it now remains) it may, in reſpect to that proportion be ſuppoſed to have been ten feet higher, excluſive of the ſeveral tall branches, which conſequently have been thereto belonging. Thus it appears, that the true height, as near as poſſible, may be ſaid to have been ſixty feet in ſolid timber, which in reſpect to ſo wonderful a thickneſs is alſo equally admirable—The ſpreading, or ſide branches, are alſo moſtly decayed or broken off, yet what is very ſurpriſing, of thoſe which remain (although but ſtumps) there is one which is obſerved at the ſpring ſeaſons to ſhoot forth and bear leaves. —If it were poſſible an acorn of this moſt wonderful tree could be procured, it certainly would deſerve a place in the Britiſh Muſeum, and might equally be admired as a curioſity not the leaſt inferior to any one contained therein. Having thus particularly deſcribed the outſide ſituation of this moſt famous tree, I ſhall without doubt more ſurpriſe the reader in giving the inſide deſcription, which, as near reality as poſſible, is as follows:—On the north-eaſt ſide,

next

next that of Temple Sowerby, is a large entrance, cut and broken out in form of a door way, where people either walk in on foot, or ride in on horſeback, and though this may appear a ſingular circumſtance, the truth of it is well known to thoſe perſons who have had the curioſity to obſerve it, ſeveral of whom are now in London and other parts of England, &c. As to the inward proſpect, it is rather diſmal than otherwiſe, repreſenting, as it were, part of ſome ruinous caſtle, or ancient tower, being ſo much inwardly decayed, as even reduced almoſt to a ſhell: near the top, in the cavities within, are ſeveral of thoſe animals called bats, and the martins alſo reſort thither in great numbers: the lower part is moſt wonderfully ſpacious, and will eaſily admit (as before obſerved) of a horſe and man therein to turn about at pleaſure; it is alſo a very convenient receptacle for the deer in ſtormy weather, which in this foreſt are many in number, and are eſteemed not inferior to any in England."

REMARKS ON THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

SIR,

WITH the peruſal of a Scottiſh poem, publiſhed in the Edinburgh Magazine for December, your preſent correſpondent has been peculiarly gratified: it is entitled "The Daft Days." The force and purity of the language, the delicacy and propriety of the ſentiment, the judicious ſelection, and the humorous illuſtration of the topics, diſplay a genius and a judgment, which are but ſeldom found united in our vernacular bards. But, it little needs the aid of eulogies, like theſe; and can derive little ſupport from the praiſes of a voice ſo feeble: it ſpeaks for itſelf. By every lover of Scottiſh literature, it muſt be conſidered as a valuable acquiſition; and by every impartial appraiſer of merit, it will be ranked in the firſt claſs of our native lyrics. It is an evidence that the Caledonian muſe hath not expired with her much favoured Burns; and affords the proſpect, that her enlivening and innocent inſpirations may ſtill be continued.

The peruſal of this poem gave riſe to a train of reflections upon the idiom and dialect, in which it is expreſſed; and a few ſuperficial remarks, to which theſe reflections led, are here propoſed to your conſideration, and left to your diſpoſal.

Why has the ſtudy of the Scottiſh language been ſo feebly proſecuted, and ſo partially patronized? By the more learned and poliſhed of our countrymen, in general, it would ſeem to be either overlooked, or deſpiſed; and the attempts, which have been made, at different times, towards its cultivation, have been, in great part, but tranſient, and unſupported efforts. There are indeed exceptions: a Ramſay, a Ferguſſon, and a Burns, have ſucceſsfully cultivated their native tongue; and have, in ſome degree, experienced the encouragement and favour of their countrymen: their writings have been extenſively read, and warmly admired. This favourable reception, however, there is reaſon to apprehend, was not, in any reſpect, the conſequence of a general taſte for Scottiſh poetry. It ſeems to have been produced chiefly, if not ſolely, by the ſudden and unexpected effulgence of ſuperior genius: the novelty of the appearance excited attention; and the brightneſs of the blaze extorted applauſe. But, like meteors, they aroſe; and, like meteors, they paſſed.

And

And neither has the impreſſion, which they left on the public mind, been ſufficiently deep, nor the encouragement, which they received, ſufficiently great, to flatter the hopes, or to rouſe, to any extent, the exertions of others. The tranſcendent merit of the laſt writer, indeed, would appear to have completely eſtabliſhed the reputation of his native language. But it is far from improbable, that the pleaſure, derived from his poems, ariſes, in ſmall proportion, from a perception of the ſimplicity and vigour of the dialect, in which they are written, but, primarily and principally, from the genuine ſpirit of poetry, and peculiar originality of ſentiment and ſtyle, which they ſo eminently poſſeſs; and which would have procured for them a favourable reception, in whatever language or idiom they might have been clothed. Extraordinary poetical talents, like thoſe of Burns, ſeem alone capable of ſurmounting the prejudices, which prevail againſt the Scottiſh dialect. For, not a few appear diſpoſed to prefer his Engliſh pieces to his Scottiſh, and to wiſh, that the proportion of the former had been greater. Yet, aſſuredly, the latter poſſeſſes excellence of its own; and why it ſhould have fallen ſo much into diſrepute, may deſerve ſome examination.

Perhaps the chief cauſes, which have tended to ſink the eſtimation of the Scottiſh tongue, may be ſought in the operation of that extenſive principle, the aſſociation of ideas. It is an obſervation of the judicious and elegant author * of the "Philoſophy "of the Human Mind;" that, "in "the ſame manner, as an article of "dreſs acquires an appearance of ele"gance or of vulgarity from the per"ſons, by whom it is habitually "worn; ſo, a particular mode of "pronunciation acquires an air of "faſhion or of ruſticity, from the "perſons by whom it is habitually "employed. The Scottiſh accent is "ſurely, in itſelf, as good as the "Engliſh; and, with a few excep"tions, is as agreeable to the ear; "and yet how offenſive does it ap"pear even to us, who have been "accuſtomed to hear it from our in"fancy, when compared with that "which is uſed by our ſouthern "neighbours! No reaſon can be "given for this, but that the capi"tal of Scotland is now become a "provincial town, and London is "the ſeat of our court †."

The Scottiſh dialect is not now the language of the noble, the opulent, and the faſhionable. It is no longer the ſtyle, in which the tranſactions of public and of private buſineſs are conducted. It is but ſeldom and partially employed in converſation by the more enlightened and accompliſhed. It is heard chiefly from the mouths of the low, the illiterate, and the unpoliſhed. It is unfortunately aſſociated, therefore, with every thing relating to them; and indeed it is too often contaminated and debaſed by their brutality, ignorance, and vice. In a different arrangement of things, however, very different ideas would, by the ſame principle, have been attached to it. When ſpoken by our independent and aſpiring chieftains; when written

* Profeſſor Stewart.

† To the ſame purpoſe may be quoted the following humorous lines, by one of our Scottiſh bards. The concluding ſentiment is not to be ſtrictly interpreted.

What ſignify their poliſh'd ſpeeches?
The Scottiſh *ilk* in England *each* is;
When we ſay *breeks*, they bawl out *breeches*,
Wi' unco blether;
But yet a Scotſman's word ay reaches,
Than their's, far ſether.

ten by our men of genius and learning; and when pronounced by our beauteous queens and their attendant fair, its dignity was no doubt acknowledged, its vigour experienced, and its ſweetneſs admired.

With this general principle of aſſociation other accidental circumſtances have concurred; and by their united agency, not only has the eſtimation of the Scottiſh dialect been diminiſhed, but its own intrinſic worth alſo impaired. By men of real knowledge and claſſical taſte it has very rarely been cultivated; and to the undirected attempts of leſs intelligent and poliſhed minds it has been, almoſt entirely, abandoned. From ſuperior talents it has received no improvement; and from celebrated names it has derived no ſupport. Is it at all wonderful then, that its culture ſhould have languiſhed, and its celebrity decayed?

The indiſcriminate uſe of Scottiſh terms and phraſes by thoſe who have compoſed in that dialect, may be conſidered as no inconſiderable cauſe of the decreaſe of its fame, and the depravation of its worth. When our vernacular tongue was the only language commonly ſpoken and written in the kingdom, a conſiderable diverſity of diction would undoubtedly prevail. In it, as in other languages, there would be certain epithets and expreſſions, certain colloquial and proverbial phraſes, employed by the lower claſſes, but proſcribed in the circles of faſhion and taſte. There would, in ſhort, be ſomething of a polite and a vulgar phraſeology. But whether or not ſuch a diſtinction ever exiſted in Scotland, it is evident, that the preſent days of delicacy and refinement require ſome judgment and diſcretion in the application of words. Almoſt all our modern * Scottiſh poets, however, have paid leſs attention to this circumſtance than it deſerved. They appear to have been more anxious to procure a collection of expreſſive vocables, purely Scottiſh, than to cultivate elegance and delicacy of ſtyle. In this reſpect they have made little ſelection, but have promiſcuouſly employed all the phraſeology of the language: the vulgar, the ludicrous, and the indelicate, have been thrown into their compoſitions with an unſparing and undiſtinguiſhing hand. And this circumſtance has probably contributed, as much as any other, to debaſe the poetry, in general, in the eſtimation of many; to ſtamp upon it a mark of coarſeneſs and vulgarity; to burleſque the moſt tender ſonnets, to offend the judicious taſte, and diſguſt the delicate ear. In conſequence of the long diſuſe of the language in faſhionable life, it may indeed be difficult to aſcertain exactly the more elegant diction; and perhaps, in the preſent day, it may be regarded as trifling and abſurd, to ſpeak of the pure and the polite, as exiſting in the Scottiſh tongue. Some attempt at diſcrimination, however, may ſtill be made. The more ancient Scottiſh writings may ſerve, in ſome degree, as guides and examples. For it is an undeniable fact, that in point of delicacy, theſe are far ſuperior to the compoſitions of later times. Indeed, after making allowances for the age in which they were written, they are rather remarkable in this reſpect.

The Scottiſh language appears, as was obſerved, to be poſſeſſed of recommendations, which render it, even in the preſent day, neither unworthy of attention, nor incapable of improvement. It is not the language of an unlearned people. It is an inconteſtible fact, that, at a very early period, claſſical literature was pretty generally

* By modern are meant thoſe who have written ſince the union between England and Scotland.

generally cultivated in the court of Scotland. It is natural to conclude, that this circumſtance muſt have tended conſiderably to improve the language of the country; and the concluſion is confirmed by the ſtriking coincidence which, in many inſtances, exiſts between the Scotch and the learned tongues: and there is, perhaps, no modern language, into which the idioms of Greek and Roman writers can be more literally rendered, without impairing the ſenſe and ſpirit of the original, than into that of the Scotch. The ſtudy of polite literature appears to have been in a more advanced ſtate, in Scotland, ſome centuries ago, than in many of the other countries of Europe. By thoſe who have the opportunities of examining, and poſſeſs the power of judging, it is aſſerted, that the letters and memorials of the Scottiſh princes are the fineſt compoſitions of the age in which they were written; and far ſuperior, in correctneſs, elegance, and arrangement, to thoſe which were returned to them in anſwer. Now it is not a mere hypothetical deduction, that the language of the natives, in general, muſt have derived ſome improvement from the learning of the court. For it is known, that Barbour, a Scottiſh hiſtorian, philoſopher, and poet, though conſiderably prior in time to Chaucer, wrote in a ſtyle as pure, and a verſification as harmonious as the Engliſh bard. The verſe compoſitions of James I.; the publication of James VI. containing precepts for writing Scottiſh poetry; and the numerous collections of ancient productions, in that dialect, which are ſtill extant, furniſh poſitive proofs, that in Scotland, at an early period, attempts in verſe were not only general and ſucceſsful, but encouraged alſo by the patronage and the example of the court.

In conſequence of the long and intimate connection which formerly ſubſiſted betwixt the courts of France and Scotland, a conſiderable analogy between their languages was effected; and into that of the latter many of the terms and elegancies of the former have been introduced: examples of this are ſo numerous, that a ſelection would be difficult; and ſo manifeſt, that it would be unneceſſary.

The copiouſneſs of the Scottiſh language in many reſpects is remarkable. And this conſiſts not merely in an abundance of terms to expreſs the ſame thing, but in the power which theſe terms poſſeſs, of placing the object in various points of light, and of marking, with preciſion, a multitude of the minuteſt ſhades of difference. In conſequence of this circumſtance, with the power and permiſſion of adopting, at pleaſure, from the Engliſh, Scottiſh poets are ſupplied with a moſt extenſive vocabulary, and enjoy very ſuperior advantages for compoſing with eaſe, perſpicuity, and richneſs of expreſſion.

It contains a number of vocables peculiarly expreſſive, and purely its own. Many of theſe are monoſyllables, and yet they convey an extent and an energy of meaning, which moſt of the modern languages can but imperfectly collect, even by a circumlocution.

Its power of termination, eſpecially in diminutives, and the expreſſion of endearment, is far from being inconſiderable, and, in many inſtances, it appears to be little inferior to that of the Italian.

It poſſeſſes a conſiderable portion of that ruſtic ſimplicity, ſo much admired in the Doric dialect of the Greeks; and not a little alſo of the ſmoothneſs and harmony of the Ionic. Like the former, it drops final conſonants, ſubſtitutes one for another, and converts many of the vowels and diphthongs of Engliſh words into A and I; and, like the latter, it delights to throw out the conſonants, to produce a concourſe of vowels, to ſoften the ſound, and promote the

flow

ſlow of thoſe harſher terms, which leſs eaſily combine in verſification.

The Scottiſh language, in ſhort, abounds in terms and phraſes connected with domeſtic and ſocial life, with rural ſcenery, ſentiments, and occupations. And hence it is peculiarly fitted for paſtoral poetry, the lighter odes, and the deſcription of external nature. It ſurpaſſes in humourous repreſentation, and is far from being unſuitable to the plaintive and tender. The poems, and eſpecially the *ſongs* of Burns, illuſtrate and confirm the obſervation. For the didactic, and the ſublimer kinds of poetry, it may be rather deficient in majeſty and compaſs.

It is not unworthy of remark, that nothing gives a Scottiſh poet (or indeed any paſtoral writer) greater ſuperiority, than an extenſive and accurate acquaintance with the manners and cuſtoms of the peaſantry. The repreſentations of the former, are not only pleaſing in themſelves, but are always ſtrongly aſſociated with the pleaſures of the country, and the beauties of nature; and alluſions to the latter, recal the ſports and happineſs of infant years, with a train of ſo many endearing aſſociations, as to draw the mind, for a moment, from its cares; and give reliſh and poignancy to verſes, which may in other reſpects be very imperfect and inſipid. On this account particularly, the poem of the "Daft Days," already mentioned, is far ſuperior to one of the ſame denomination by Ferguſſon This latter, in ſhort, does not correſpond to its title: it is a mere Bacchanalian ode, connected with no particular ſeaſon, and containing alluſions to no particular claſs of national manners.

It is not pretended, that theſe haſty and ſuperficial ſtrictures are any way ſufficient to illuſtrate their ſubject; but could they call the attention of ſome abler philologiſt to Scottiſh literature, their principal aim would be accompliſhed. To trace the progreſs of the Scottiſh language, would form an inveſtigation, neither unworthy of the application of genius and taſte, nor unfruitful in inſtruction and amuſement. A hiſtorical work of this nature might tend to illuſtrate many other collateral branches of Scottiſh antiquities; might facilitate and improve the compoſitions of modern writers in that language; and, if interſperſed with biographical anecdotes and critical remarks, might furniſh a plentiful ſource of pleaſing and harmleſs recreation. To many of our countrymen it would undoubtedly be highly acceptable; and to none of them more ſo, than to

Yours, &c.

EDIN. *Buccleugh Street,* } *J. B.*
Jan. 16*th* 1801. }

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF MR MUNGO PARK, THE CELEBRATED AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

MR Mungo Park was born at Fowlſhiels farm, in the pariſh of Selkirk, about four miles weſt of that town, in the year 1771. His father, Mr Mungo Park, was a reſpectable gentleman-farmer in that place; and being poſſeſſed of conſiderable wealth, beſtowed upon his children (conſiſting of five ſons and three daughters) that education and thoſe accompliſhments which were ſuitable to their circumſtances, and accorded with their reſpective views. Our traveller, the ſecond ſon in the family, began early to diſplay his ſuperiority of genius, by ſeveral efforts of juve-

nile

nile ingenuity, which few boys of that age either attempt, or could have accompliſhed.

In peruſing the hiſtory of genius, it may very frequently be obſerved, that thoſe individuals who, in the courſe of their lives, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their talents and public exertions, were originally intended for the church. This is eaſily to be accounted for. In former times, when the reverence for religion was greater than it now is, it was generally imagined, that the office of a clergyman required greater abilities than any other profeſſion; and when the parents perceived the ſuperior acuteneſs of a favourite ſon, they believed that his talents could not be better employed than in the cauſe of religion, and they piouſly dedicated him to the more immediate ſervice of God, and the work of the miniſtry. Mr Park's inclination, however, not coinciding altogether with this profeſſion, he was, with his own conſent, put as an apprentice to Mr Thomas Anderſon, a ſurgeon in Selkirk, and reſolved to proſecute the ſtudy of medicine. After having made a competent proficiency in the Latin language, under the care of the late Mr Huggan, then rector of the grammar ſchool of that place, and having prepared himſelf, by his apprenticeſhip, for further advancement in medical knowledge, he went to the univerſity of Edinburgh, in the year 1789. During three ſucceſſive years of his attendance at the univerſity, he continued to make himſelf maſter of the various branches of medical ſcience taught in that college, and in particular paid much attention to chemiſtry and botany. For this laſt ſcience he early manifeſted a decided regard, which probably was occaſioned by his accompanying his brother-in-law, Mr Dickſon, (author of the "*Faſciculi Plantarum Cryptogamicorum Britanniæ.*") while yet very young, in ſeveral botanical excurſions to different parts of Scotland. This predilection for botany, and the aſſiduous attention with which he cultivated it, were ſingularly fortunate in the iſſue, and conferred upon him additional qualifications as a traveller to unfrequented regions.

But while Mr Park devoted, as was highly proper, the greater part of his time to the ſtudy of medicine, and thoſe branches more immediately connected with the healing art, he by no means neglected, as I am ſorry to obſerve is too frequently the caſe, general learning and polite literature.

The greater number of ſurgeons, and even of thoſe who take a degree in medicine, certainly do not pay due attention to elegant letters It is reckoned ſufficient, to have a competant acquaintance with medicine alone. But all the arts and ſciences have an intimate connexion with one another: a proficiency in ſome of them, facilitates and improves a knowledge in others, and darts an additional beam over the whole circle; and ſurely a perſon could not be a worſe phyſician, for having ſuperadded to his knowledge of the human body, and the cure of diſeaſes, the admirable accompliſhments of elegant literature, and a diverſified maſs of general information.

During his attendance upon the college, and in the autumnal receſſes, together with medicine, Mr Park conjoined the ſtudies of civil and natural hiſtory, geography, aſtronomy, natural philoſophy, metaphyſics, poetry, and drawing. In all theſe departments of ſcience and of art, his ſucceſs was adequate to the ability and application with which he engaged in them; and whilſt the variety of inveſtigation which he purſued, precluded mental fatigue, the ſeries of facts, and diverſity of principles which his mind embraced, conferred thoſe general and elevated views, which diſcriminate betwixt vulgar ignorance

ignorance and enlightened philoſophy. To the belles lettres, and poetry in particular, Mr Park was warmly attached, and ſeveral effuſions of this kind which iſſued from the pen of a leiſure hour, found an eaſy admiſſion, and were read with pleaſure in the periodical productions of the day.

About this period, he had the reſolution to undertake and finiſh the writing of a Tragedy, for the amuſement of himſelf and his private friends; what degree of dramatic merit this performance poſſeſſed the writer of this article cannot judge, as he never had the pleaſure of ſeeing it.

Immediately after he had finiſhed his medical ſtudies, in the year 1792, Mr Park obtained a ſurgeoncy in the Worceſter, one of the ſhips belonging to the Eaſt India company. In this capacity he made a voyage to India, during which, and his abode in a climate, which has often tried and found wanting many an European conſtitution, Mr Park experienced no encroachment upon his health, and returned to England, and his native abode, without having ſuffered indiſpoſition even for a ſingle hour.

The commander of this veſſel had provided his ſhip with a very handſome library, and, I recollect of hearing Mr Park ſay, that he believed he read a greater number of books during this voyage, than he ever did before, in an equal period of time. This voyage laſted upwards of a year, and Mr Park returned to Britain in ſome part of 1794.

This fortunate circumſtance of preſerving his health in a foreign climate, and the conſciouſneſs of a robuſt frame, which had been beſtowed by nature, and guarded by temperance, would give him a confidence in his own reſources, and inſpire his courage to attempt higher enterprizes and more dangerous exploits.

Accordingly a ſhort time after he had returned from India, the African Aſſociation had been inquiring after a perſon properly qualified to undertake a journey into the interior of Africa, and to penetrate farther if poſſible than the miſhaps which had befallen former travellers had permitted them to go.

No ſooner had the knowledge of this circumſtance come to Mr Park's ear, than his heart conſented to the taſk, and all the energies of an enterprizing mind were awakened at the proſpect. He immediately offered his ſervices to the Aſſociation, and after examining him upon his qualifications for the undertaking, they declared themſelves ſatisfied, and reſolved that he ſhould ſet out.

His own words diſplay his warm attachment to the enterprize. "I had a paſſionate deſire, ſays he in the beginning of his journal, to examine into the productions of a country ſo little known, and to become experimentally acquainted with the modes of life, and character of the natives. I knew I was able to bear fatigue, and I relied upon my youth and the ſtrength of my conſtitution to preſerve me from the effects of the climate."

The African Aſſociation had been formed ſome years previous to this, and during that period had employed three travellers, Meſſrs. Leydard, Lucas, and Major Houghton, to effectuate a journey into the interior of that continent, and enlarge, if poſſible, the ſcanty limits of our African geography. Their attempts, tho' made at different places, proved, unfortunately both for themſelves, and the object in a great meaſure unſucceſsful; and it was reſerved to the more fortunate deſtiny of Park to penetrate farther into thoſe ſavage abodes, and in the language of Major Rennell, "to bring to our knowledge more important facts reſpecting African geography (both moral and phyſical) than have been done by any former traveller."

The

The failures of others may diſcourage, but they will not annihilate ſubſequent efforts in an energetic mind. In every breaſt that pants after celebrity there exiſts a ſecret conſciouſneſs of ſucceſs, which, without imputing any blame to former attempts, ſtimulates to a repeated trial, and is nouriſhed by the hope that fortune will yet prove more conſpicuous, that proper perſeverance will produce wonders, and that future exertions will ſecure a triumph which was denied to incipient attempts. Without this conviction, which is the ſource of greatneſs as well as the ſemblance of egotiſm, nothing difficult could be effected. Mankind would pine at the firſt abortion, and give up for loſt what the next trial would have diſcovered.

Acting upon this principle, Mr Park might believe, that though others failed he might ſucceed, and his confidence of ſucceſs would be increaſed by the knowledge of his own habits. He could endure hunger, and thirſt, and fatigue, beyond the patience of ordinary men; and his cool temper was proof againſt every ſpecies of inſult and diſappointment. His reſolution, naturally ſtrong, and invigorated ſtill farther by an irreſiſtible curioſity, was not to be diverted from its proper objects by common or even extraordinary difficulties, and the ſeductive allurements of pleaſure which might frequently ſolicit gratification, could have but little influence over a perſon who, though he had the feelings of a man, poſſeſſed the ſelf-command of an ancient ſage. Such were Mr Park's qualifications as a traveller, and they were the more to be prized becauſe they exhibited ſuch a rare conjunction of corporeal and intellectual fitneſs, uniting both the valuable bounties of nature, and the no leſs uſeful accompliſhments of cultivation and art.

Having made the neceſſary preparations for his journey, Mr Park took an affectionate leave of his friends, and on the 22d of May 1795, ſailed from Portſmouth for the mouth of the Gambia.

Mr Park has himſelf favoured the public with a detail of the numerous viciſſitudes which befell him in his route, and Major Rennell in his ample appendix to the journal, has illuſtrated and placed in a proper light, the number, nature, and importance of the diſcoveries, which Mr Park was ſo fortunate to have accompliſhed.

The plan of the African Aſſociation is not yet completed. The triumph could not poſſibly be final at once. Much has been done; much yet remains for future enterprize, but any perſon of candour, who reads Mr Park's journal, muſt rather be aſtoniſhed that he accompliſhed ſo much, than diſappointed at his not having done every thing.

With regard to the execution of his book, every critic will perceive and acknowledge that he has arranged and compoſed his materials with a propriety and elegance which would do honour to any veteran in literature, whilſt the modeſty which pervades the whole work confers upon upon it an irreſiſtible charm.

Scarcely had Mr Park's Travels made their appearance when an abridgement of them was immediately publiſhed; made, no doubt, with a view to anticipate the hard-earned emoluments of our traveller, than which ſurely nothing could be more unjuſt and diſhonourable. Abridgements of this nature, though made with the ſpecious pretext of *furniſhing the public with a cheap edition, containing whatever is remarkable and valuable in the original copy*, certainly deſerve not the countenance of the public; they mangle and deſtroy the beauties and peculiarities of the original, they appropriate an emolument to which they have no claim, and what is ſtill worſe they are calculated

culated to obſtruct the efforts of genius and induſtry, by depriving them of one of the moſt powerful inducements to exertion. Concerning all abridgements, it may be remarked in general what Hamlet ſays of his father-in-law, "that they are no more like the original, than I like Hercules."

Soon after Mr Park returned from Africa, another proſpect opened to his view. All ſenſible men, and the African Aſſociation in particular, were ſo well ſatisfied with his conduct in managing his late enterprize, that he was judged the moſt proper perſon to undertake another expedition ſcarcely leſs hazardous than that which he had ſo happily accompliſhed. This was a plan to explore the interior of New Holland, under the auſpices of government, but after the preparations for this expedition had been ſo far advanced, owing to ſome particular circumſtances, the plan was for the preſent laid aſide.

When Mr Park had finiſhed his manuſcripts, and prepared his journal for the preſs, he left London, and returned to viſit his relations in Scotland; he remained there ſome months, and during that period married Miſs Ellie Anderſon, the daughter of his former maſter. Since that period Mr and Mrs Park have reſided at Fowlſhiels, his native ſpot.—

Such is the outline of Mr Park's public character, and few will be diſpoſed not to allow him reſt, after having, though yet on this ſide of thirty years of age, undergone ſo much fatigue both of body and mind.

It now remains to take a view of Mr Park's private character, as diſplayed in his diſpoſitions, habits, purſuits and modes of life, from his early years to his preſent age.

Mr Park, when a boy, was diſtinguiſhed from the generality of young men by the peculiar mildneſs of his diſpoſitions, a modeſty amounting to reſerve, and an indifference to moſt of the diverſions in which children ſpend the greater part of their time. Even in childhood he was a philoſopher; his youthful mind, from its firſt ſtage of developement, ſeemed to be ſet upon higher objects than play, and was continually engaged in little inveſtigations which his few companions might wonder at, but could not underſtand.—As he grew up, theſe habits increaſed; a fondneſs for reading, for tranquillity and ſolitary muſing, marked the youth. His general taciturnity indicated a turn for obſervation; an indifference to finery of dreſs manifeſted his want of vanity; and his habit of ſeclufion ſeemed to declare, that he enjoyed, on the mountain top, and along the ſequeſtered valley, a fund of pleaſure, which for him had greater charms than aught that play could give. Indeed the beautiful deſcription of Edwin, in Beattie's Minſtrel, will apply with ſingular truth to the character of almoſt every young genius.

"In tooth poor Edwin was no vulgar boy,
"Deep thought oft ſeem'd to fix his infant
"eye,
"Dainties he heeded not,—nor gaude nor
"toy,
"Save one ſhort pipe of rudeſt minſtrelſy.
"Silent when glad, affectionate though ſhy,
"And now his look was moſt demurely ſad,
"And now he laugh'd aloud, yet none
"knew why:
"The neighbours ſtar'd and ſigh'd, yet
"bleſs'd the lad,
"Some thought him wondrous wiſe, and
"ſome believ'd him mad."—

Fowlſhiels Farm, the ſcene of Mr Park's native abode, is one of the moſt romantic that can well be conceived. Beſides poſſeſſing every requiſite beauty of a fine landſcape, the river Yarrow, celebrated in many a ſtrain, runs through the middle of this delightful ſpot, and the caſtle of Newark, in melancholy ruins, ſtands upon an elevated ground fronting the farmhouſe. Woods and groves, hills, and vallies, rocks and ruins are ſcattered around in beautiful ſucceſſion, and the ſcenery, on the whole, which

has

has been formed more by nature than by artificial contrivance, is calculated to create and to nouriſh poetical ſentiment. A warm fancy, and an elegant taſte, converſant with the inchanting mythology of the ancient Greeks, may conceive, in the moments of ſentimental delirium, the whole ſcene to be peopled by thoſe imaginary beings who formerly were wont to haunt the fields of Arcadia. Reclining at eaſe in the ſhade of a grove, and wrapt in a reverie, inſpired by the genius of the place, he may liſten with rapture to the muſic of Pan, whoſe melody reſounds from the receſſes of the woods, or perceive, in ſome neighbouring lawn, the nymphs of the valley leading down the dance, and ſporting amongſt the flowers: other nymphs gambol in the ſtream, the brow of the hill is occupied by the mountain deities, and a muſe ſits under the hawthorn.

To ſuch luxuries of fancy, our young recluſe was not a ſtranger, and while it might be wondered at, that he preferred ſolitary wandering to noiſy amuſements, he enjoyed a delight in the former, which the latter could not confer.

At a conſiderable diſtance from the houſe, and in one of the moſt retired banks of the ſtream, he conſtructed a little hermitage, which almoſt overlooked the water, and was over-ſhadowed by trees: in this cell he placed a ſmall table and a ſeat, and often ſpent the whole day in undiſturbed reading, or agreeable muſing, and in enjoying the tranquil delights of the place.

At this period, Mr Park gave little indication of poſſeſſing that ſpirit of enterprize and activity, by which he has been ſince diſtinguiſhed. His character ſeemed to belong to that claſs, who take greater delight in attending to the calm operations of intellect, and in enjoying the delicious charms of ſentiment, than in the buſtle of buſineſs, and the ſcenes of active life. His variety of talent, however, furniſhes a proof of the difficulty of eſtimating a youthful mind; and affords another inſtance of the influence of particular circumſtances in developing latent, or forming new qualities of character.

About this time too Mr Park took great delight in reading voyages and travels: Cook, in particular, engaged much of his attention; and perhaps even ſo early as this period he might entertain the thought of viſiting, in future, ſome diſtant land.

Mr and Mrs Park and child, at preſent, reſide at Fowlſhiels, and he occaſionally pays a viſit to London. His predilection for reading and ſtudy ſtill continues, and I believe that at preſent he is even a harder ſtudent in every art and ſcience, than he ever was at any period of his life.

In perſon, Mr Park is tall, athletic, and has an air of robuſtneſs and perſonal vigour, which eminently beſpeak him fit for enduring much bodily fatigue; his air is careleſs, yet calm and ſteady, and when engaged in converſation, his countenance is animated, and his eye aſſumes an expreſſion at which a ſtranger would ſhrink.

In company, he is generally reſerved and taciturn in his manner; at particular times, however, he is more lively and gay, and inſtructs and entertains his friends with a ſolidity of remark, and a variety of anecdote, which are ſeldom to be equalled.

His addreſs and manners are ſimple in the higheſt degree; but if he look upon the poliſh and frippery of etiquette as below his notice, he is by no means either vulgar or rude: though conſtitutionally ſerious, he is extremely fond of humour, and enjoys a jeſt or a bon-mot with infinite reliſh. His religious ſentiments poſſeſs that happy medium which is ſo favourable to human happineſs, being equally

equally removed from ſcepticiſm on the one hand, and fanaticiſm on the other.

As Mr Park is now bound to his native country, by the double ties of a huſband and a father, there is no probability that he will ever undertake a new enterprize; this the world may regret, but it cannot blame.

Thus is he enjoying, and long may he live to enjoy, the reſpect of the world, the eſteem and affection of his friends; the pleaſures of ſcience; the peace of his own breaſt, aud the approbation of Heaven. *A. M.*

THE PROGRESS OF VICE; A TALE.

IT is too generally found, that weak minds, on original meanneſs, engraft only pride; and that unexpected ſucceſs is often more detrimental to ſuch characters than the heavieſt preſſure of calamity.

Edward Burton was born of parents who had ſtruggled hard with adverſity, and who had felt the pinching hand of poverty through every ſtage of their exiſtence; but whoſe honeſty remained without the imputation of blame; and, like the ſun burſting through involving clouds, appeared brighter from the contraſt of the ſurrounding gloom. They both paid the great debt of nature before their only ſon had reached his tenth year, leaving him no other inheritance than their benediction. The integrity of his deceaſed parents, however, recommended him to the attention of their neighbours; who raiſed a liberal fund for the purpoſe of putting the orphan to ſchool, and ſupplying other neceſſary expences, till he ſhould arrive at an age capable of providing for himſelf.

Being of an active diſpoſition, and deprived of thoſe imprudent indulgences which children of more opulent parents often experience to their loſs, he ſoon made a conſiderable progreſs in learning; and, at the age of fourteen, was eſteemed fully qualified to be placed as an apprentice in ſome genteel employment. His patrons finding him to be a ſpirited enterpriſing lad, of good addreſs, recommended him to a merchant in London: very properly judging, that, in a merchant's counting-houſe, diligence and probity may, in general, meet with adequate encouragement. During the four firſt years, Burton behaved with ſo much dutiful ſubmiſſion and attention, as to conciliate the regard of his maſter, and the good-will of all with whom he was connected. As he advanced towards a ſtate of manhood, he began to relax in diligence and integrity; but made up for it, in the eyes of the world at leaſt, by redoubled officiouſneſs, and the moſt ſpecious appearances.

Thoſe who have themſelves uniformly purſued the paths of rectitude, are the leaſt capable of detecting artifice and inſincerity. Burton found means to wind himſelf more cloſely round his maſter's heart, by a ſhew of regard, the more he wanted the reality; and, at the expiration of his term, was admitted into a ſhare of the buſineſs, as a reward for his apparent integrity, aſſiduity, and ability.

On this unexpected elevation, Burton felt all thoſe concomitant paſſions which agitate a little mind where vanity is predominant; but as a man never wholly throws off ſhame, nor becomes callous to the ſtings of conſcience, till a long intercourſe with vice has rendered him thoroughly abandoned, he ſtill adhered to his original diſſimulation in public, and never gave full ſcope to his natural foibles, unleſs when thrown off his guard by mingling with the votaries of unreſtrained mirth, or when wine, in which he ſeldom indulged to an exceſs, had heated his imagination, and induced an oblivion of his origin. His expences however, from the gratification of various paſſions, conſiderably exceeded his income, though he appeared a pattern of economy to all his connections; and, in a ſhort time, his real character muſt have become apparent, had not another turn of undeſerved fortune raiſed him ſtill higher in the ſcale of worldly eſtimation.

His partner being a plodding man, who had acquired his whole fortune by honeſt induſtry and unimpeached integrity, had never entered into the matrimonial ſtate; nor, indeed, had he ever kept up any affectionate intercourſe or correſpondence with his relations: but, having

having ſeveral neices in the country, who might reaſonably expect to become ſharers of his acquiſitions when death ſhould deprive him of the power of enjoying the wealth he had accumulated, he had determined to give one of them an invitation to town, purpoſely that it might produce an attachment between her and his favourite Burton; and, ſhould this deſign be fairly accompliſhed, to leave them in the entire poſſeſſion of his buſineſs, and retire himſelf into his native country, with ſuch pecuniary acquiſitions as might well be ſpared without prejudice to the credit and advantage of the trade, there to enjoy that relaxation from buſineſs, and content of mind, which a life of probity had entitled him to expect.

The old gentleman's niece ſoon arrived, happy to obey a ſummons from which ſhe hoped to derive both pleaſure and advantage; nor was it long before Burton, who eaſily ingratiated himſelf with the fair niece, obtained her hand, with the entire approbation of the uncle, and accompanied by a formal ſurrender of the whole buſineſs.

Elevated to a pitch of affluence and credit beyond what his moſt ſanguine wiſhes had taught him to expect, and free from the controul of a partner, Burton no longer thought himſelf obliged to conceal his real propenſities; and, immediately aſſuming a conſequence which is unjuſtifiable in any one, but intolerable in an upſtart, he gave full licence to the dictates of a weak head and a depraved heart; fell into every faſhionable exceſs; diſſolved the ties of honour; violated the ſincerity of friendſhip; and, by appearing to the world in a new character, ſoon forfeited that eſteem which his plauſibility had formerly procured him.

As extravagance muſt always find means for its ſupport, to finiſh his character for diſſipation, he became a gameſter, and a dabbler in the funds; and, as he had neither practice to ſecure him from deception at the gaming-table, nor information to direct him in the alley, one loſs and diſgrace followed another in quick ſucceſſion; till, in three years after he had poſſeſſed the ſole direction of affairs, his creditors became importunate; his finances were exhauſted; and a commiſſion of bankruptcy being taken out, the neat dividend of his effects amounted to no more than ſix ſhillings in the pound.

Awakened now to a real ſenſe of his condition, and ſtung with remorſe, ſhame, and vexation, Burton determined to ſupport appearances by any poſſible means; and having in vain attempted to raiſe money, he ventured to commit a capital forgery, which being ſoon detected, he was taken into cuſtody before he could ſecure his intended retreat to America. In this melancholy ſituation, when reflection came too late, and when even repentance could not ſave, he was viſited by his wife, whom he had in many inſtances treated with unmanly ſeverity, as well as by his injured and worthy patron; and, if any thing could have added to the diſtraction of his mind, the ſight of thoſe two perſons, whom he had ſo eſſentially wronged, muſt certainly have augmented his wretchedneſs. In them, pity overcame every ſpark of reſentment, and all their intereſt was exerted to ſave him from an ignominious death. Their exertions, however, were in vain; he was convicted on the cleareſt evidence, and ſoon after ſuffered that puniſhment which the violaters of public faith, ought always to experience.

Such was the end of Edward Burton! May his example deter others from purſuing ſimilar ſteps; and teach the humble to reflect, that thoſe are not always the happieſt who have been raiſed from original obſcurity to the poſſeſſion of riches and honour; but that he who, content with his condition, confines his expences within his income, enjoys more felicity and permanent ſatisfaction than can ever fall to the lot of the upſtart in power or the beggar in affluenc

C. W. M.

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE FATHER'S FAREWELL TO HIS SON.

GO, venturous Boy, in fortune's fields to ſtray,
And leave thy parent's cot, and native ſhore;
His lonely heart ſhall bleſs thee far away,
Tho' doom'd to view thy blooming face no more.

Devoid of wealth, no portion can he ſpare,
Save love unfeign'd, and true, tho' humble worth;

Be

Be brave and virtuous for a father's tear,
And kind and good for her who gave thee birth.

Let not ungenerous deeds pollute their fame,
Reſpect the duſt of yonder hallow'd grave;
Tho' ſuns may change, yet virtue's ſtill the ſame,
And God can hear beyond the Atlantic wave.

Long had I hopes thy duteous hand would aid,
To lay my head beſide yon much-lov'd clay;
But dreams which cheer'd my better days are fled,
And all theſe idle hopes are paſt away.

Should the far-diſtant date and happier year,
Reſtore the ſcenes thy early fortune loſt;
Let not remembrance ſcorn *one* filial tear,
For them who lov'd thee *firſt*, and lov'd thee moſt. *B.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ON VISITING DUNDRENNAN ABBEY*.

Inſcribed to Miſs A— S—.

BEGUILING the ſorrow of life's cheq'uer'd day,
With toil-beaten footſteps and ſlow,
O'er the cloud-cover'd mountains of *Scotia* I ſtray,
And mark the ſweet ſcenes as I go.
Enraptur'd, I muſe o'er the time-moulder-ing towers,
Where *Valour* heroic with *Beauty* was fir'd,
Where muſic to charm them exhauſted her powers,
And the *bard's* ſtoried ſong wing'd with pleaſure the hours,
While Nature his numbers inſpir'd.

Dundrennan! thy moſs-cruſted ruins I hail,
And with reverence enter thy door!—
No longer thy *monks* with night-vigils are pale,
Inſtructed in myſtical lore.
No longer the ſong of devotion aſcends,
Nor the ſigh of repentance is heard thro' the gloom;
Nor the way-weary Pilgrim at evening bends,
To give thanks to the *Hearer of Prayer*, who defends
From ſtorms him who has not a home!

Oft have I revolv'd on the days that are gone,
And time's mouldy records ſurvey'd,
When dread *Superſtition* aſcended the throne,
And proſtrate the nations obey'd!
In deep, leaden ſlumbers, was ſeal'd learning's eye!
By ignorance, ſcience in fetters was bound;
Truth languiſh'd; and genius beheld with a ſigh
Her wild flowers expos'd to a cold, wintry ſky,
Which ſcatter'd their leaves on the ground!

Yet in midſt of the gloom darts a tranſient ray,
When pity afforded relief;
And wip'd the ſad tear of misfortune away,
And ſooth'd the pale victim of grief.
Theſe rude-ſculptur'd walls once receiv'd with a tear
Their Queen, lovely *Mary*, who fled from the foe,
With a heart torn with anguiſh, an eye wild with fear,
And death cloſe behind her!—a proſpect how drear!—
To finiſh her meaſure of woe!

"Unfortunate *Mary!* why wilt thou depart?
Why, why to *Elizabeth* fly?—
Compaſſion's warm glow never melted her heart,
Nor the ſweet tear of pity her eye!
Her cold, frozen boſom's the throne of deceit;
She proffers protection in hopes to betray!—
For thee all the woes of confinement await,
And from the damp dungeon thou'rt led to thy fate,
From which thou wouldſt hurry away!"

Now time's iron hand has demoliſh'd theſe walls,
In ſtory ſo often renown'd:

'Mongſt

* It was in this Abbey that Mary Queen of Scotland firſt halted when flying from the unfortunate battle of Langſide.

Mongſt the night-weeds the turreted battlement falls;
And ruin ſtalks grimly around!—
Here, the ill-boding Owl her lone dwelling maintains,
And with her hoarſe notes teaches nature to ſigh,
And fills with affright wakeful ſilence, who reigns
When night's ſable mantle envelopes the plains,
And the ſtar twinkles dim in the ſky!

To theſe ſcenes, meditation! my wanderings guide,
Where the *daughters of Beauty* are laid;
And the brave *Sons of Freedom*, who conquer'd or died,
When the foe dar'd their country invade!—
There, nature proclaims, neither *beauty's* bright eye,
Nor *valour* from death's cruel empire can ſave!
And the moment is ſwiftly approaching, when I,
Who now o'er the ruins of time heave the ſigh,
Forgotten, ſhall ſleep in the grave!

Inverleithen. *J. N.**

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

TO ANTIQUITY.

GENIUS of antient times! thou miſt-wrapt pow'r,
Who lov'ſt the paſt, and mark'ſt the paſſing hour;
Whoſe hoar dominion ſpreads o'er many an age,
To the dark confines of oblivion's ſtage;
Teeming with all that prides a ſage deſire,
And all that ſwells aloft the poet's fire,
Who haunt'ſt the wood whoſe central oaks have been
Of holy druid rites the ſacred ſcene;
Or lov'ſt to wander through the hallow'd gloom,
Count the great *dead*, and epitaph the tomb.
And ſometimes, ev'n by eve of modern day,
Art ſeen to ſit amidſt the pile grown grey,
Stalk o'er its ruins, from the windows peep,
Behold new ravages, and ſigh and weep!—
Who ſometimes, hov'ring in a miſty ſhroud,
O'er moon-clad vales, converſeſt—from thy cloud,
And pour'ſt upon thy awe-ſtruck vot'ry's ſight
Bright viſions of the paſt, and ſtreams of priſtine light!
Genius of duſky lore! give oft to hear
Thy tones of ancient tale fall on mine ear. *A. M.*

EPILOGUE

TO THE THEATRICAL REPRESENTATION AT STRAWBERRY HILL.

Written by Joanna Baillie †, *Author of the "Plays on the Paſſions." And ſpoken by the Hon. Anne S. Damer, Nov.* 1800.

WHILST frogs along the Thame's damp margin creep,
And cold winds thro' his leafleſs willows ſweep;
And fairy elves, whoſe ſummer ſport had been
To foot it nightly on the moon-light green;
Now, hooded cloſe, in many a cow'ring form,
Troop with the ſurly ſpirits of the ſtorm;
Whilſt by the blazing fire, with ſaddled noſe,
The ſage turns o'er his leaves of tedious proſe,
And o'er their new-dealt cards with eager eye
Good dowagers exult, or inly ſigh;
And blooming maids from ſilken work-bags pour
(Like tangled ſea weed on the vexed ſhore)
Of patch-work, netting, fringe, a ſtrange and motley ſtore;
Whilſt all attempting many a different mode,
Would from their ſhoulders hitch time's heavy load,
Thus have we choſe, in comic ſock bedight,
To wreſtle with a long November night!

" In

* The Author of this, and of the other pieces which have appeared, with the ſame ſignature, in ſome former numbers of the Edinburgh Magazine, intends to publiſh ſoon a volume of poems of a ſimilar kind.

† Daughter of the late Dr Baillie, Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Glaſgow

"In comic ſock!" methinks indignant cries
Some grave, faſtidious friend, with angry eyes,
Scowling ſevere, "No more the phraſe abuſe:
"So ſhort, indeed, there had been ſome excuſe;
"But in theſe walls, a once well-known retreat,
"Where taſte and learning kept a favourite ſeat—
"Where gothic arches, with a ſolemn ſhade,
"Should o'er the thoughtful mind their influence ſpread;
"Where pictures, vaſes, buſts, and precious things,
"Still ſpeak of ſages, poets, heroes, kings,
"On which the ſtranger looks with penſive gaze
"And thinks upon the worth of other days!
"Like fooliſh children, in their mimic play,
"Confined at grandame's on a rainy day,
"With paltry farce, and all its baſtard train,
"Groteſque and broad, ſuch precincts to profane!
"It is a ſhame!—But, no: I will not ſpeak—
"I feel the blood riſe mantling to my cheek."
Indeed, wife Sir!————
But He who o'er our heads theſe arches bent,
And ſtor'd theſe relics, dear to ſentiment,
More mild than you, with grave pedantic pride,
Would not have rang'd him on your ſurly ſide.

But now to you, who on our frolic ſcene,
Have look'd well pleas'd, and gentle critics been;
Nor would our homely humour ſpurn—
To you the good, the gay, the fair, I turn,
And thank you all If here our feeble powers
Have lightly wing'd for you ſome wintry hours;
Should theſe remember'd ſcenes in fancy live
And to ſome future minutes pleaſure give,
To right good end we've worn our mumming guiſe,
And we're repaid and happy—aye and wiſe.
Who ſays we are not, on his ſombre birth
Gay fancy ſmil'd not, nor heart lightening mirth.
Home let him hie to his unſocial reſt—
And heavy ſit the Night-mare on his breaſt!

THE DIRGE OF WALLACE.

By Mr Campbell, Author of "the Pleasures of Hope.

THEY lighted a taper at the dead of night,
And chaunted their holieſt hymn;
But her brow and her boſom were damp with affright,
Her eye was all ſleepleſs and dim!
And the lady of Elderſlie wept for her Lord,
When a death-watch beat in her lonely room,
When her curtain had ſhook of its own accord,
And the Raven had flapp'd at her window-board,
To tell of her warrior's doom!

"Now ſing ye the death ſong, and loudly pray
"For the ſoul of my knight ſo dear:
"And call me a widow this wretched day,
"Since the warning of God is here!
"For a Night-mare rides on my ſtrangled ſleep:—
"The lord of my boſom is doom'd to die;
"His valorous heart they have wounded deep;
"And the blood-red tears ſhall his country weep
For Wallace of Elderſlie!"

Yet knew not his country that ominous hour,
Ere the loud matin bell was rung,
That a trumpet of death on an Engliſh tower
Had the Dirge of her Champion ſung!
When his dungeon light look'd dim and red
On the high-born blood of a martyr ſlain,
No anthem was ſung at his holy death bed,
No weeping there was when his boſom bled—
And his heart was rent in twain!

Oh, it was not thus when his oaken ſpear
Was true to that knight forlorn,
And hoſts of a thouſand were ſcatter'd, like deer,
At the blaſt of the hunter's horn;
When he ſtrode on the wreck of each well-fought field,
With the yellow-hair'd chiefs of his native land;
For his lance was not ſhiver'd on helmet or ſhield,
And the ſword that ſeem'd fit for archangel to wield
Was light in his terrible hand!

Yet

Yet bleeding and bound the' the Wallace wight
For his long lov'd country die;
The bugle ne'er ſung to a braver knight
Than William of Elderſlie!
But the day of his glory ſhall never depart;
His head unentomb'd ſhall with glory be palm'd;
From its blood ſtreaming altar his ſpirit ſhall ſtart;
Tho' the Raven has fed on his mouldering heart,
A nobler was never embalm'd!

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED IN LONDON IN DECEMBER 1800.

Agriculture.—Chemiſtry.—Muſic.

ESSAYS and Notes on Huſbandry and rural Affairs. By J. B. Bordley. With Plates. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Mawman.

The Syſtem followed during the two laſt Years by the Board of Agriculture further illuſtrated; with Diſſertations on the Growth and Produce of Sheep and Wool, as well Spaniſh as Engliſh; alſo Obſervations upon the Poor and Poor Laws. To which are added, Remarks on the Mode of Culture and Implements of Huſbandry uſed in Portugal: and an Inquiry into the Cauſes of the preſent Scarcity, and Means propoſed to remedy it in future. By John Lord Somerville. With Plates. Second Edition. 8vo. 7s. Millet.

A Manual of a Courſe of Chemiſtry; or, a Series of Experiments and Illuſtrations neceſſary to form a complete Courſe of that Science. By J. B. Bouillon Lagrange. Illuſtrated with 17 plates. Tranſlated from the French. To which is added, an Appendix, by the Tranſlator. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. Cuthell, Vernor and Hood.

The Monthly Muſical Journal; conſiſting of the neweſt and beſt foreign Muſic, and of original Britiſh Muſic. Conducted by Dr Buſby. No. I 5s. (To be continued Monthly.) Phillips.

Biography.

Memoirs of the late Rev Samuel Pearce, A. M. Miniſter of the Goſpel, Birmingham; with Extracts from his moſt intereſting Letters. Compiled by Andrew Fuller. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Button.

Education.

Trifles; or, Friendly Mites towards improving the riſing Generation: being a Collection of original Pieces By the Author of the "Happy Family at Eaſton Houſe," "Juliana," &c. 18mo. 2s.—Hurſt, Newbery.

Memoirs of Dick the Little Poney, ſuppoſed to be written by himſelf; and publiſhed for the Inſtruction and Amuſement of good Boys and Girls. 12mo. 2s.—Walker.

The Stories of Senex; or, Little Hiſtories of Little People. By E. A. Kendal.—12mo. 2s. Newbery.

The School Room Party, out of School Hours; a little Work, that will be found for Young Ladies and Gentlemen of every Deſcription, a moſt pleaſing Companion to the Leverian Muſeum: ſo called from its original Poſſeſſor, the late Sir Aſhton Lever. 12mo. 9d. Hurſt.

Grammar.

A Grammar of the Malay Tongue, with the Characters, as ſpoken in the Peninſula of Malacca, the Iſlands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Palo, Pinang, &c. &c. Compiled from Bowray's Dictionary, and other authentic Documents, manuſcript and printed. 4to. 7s. 6d. Sewell.

Hiſtory.

The true Hiſtory of the Conqueſt of Mexico. By Capt. Bernal diaz del Caſtillo, one of the Conquerors. Tranſlated from the original Spaniſh, by Maurice Keating, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County of Kildare. 4to. 1l. 5s. Wright.

Marengo; or, the Campaign of Italy, by the Army of Reſerve, under the command of the Chief Conſul Bonaparte. Tranſlated from the French of Joſeph Petit, Horſe Grenadier in the Conſular Guard. To which is added, a Map of the North-weſt Part of Italy, with a Sketch of the Route of the Army from the Alps to the Plains of Marengo, &c. Together with a biographical ſketch of the Life and Military Actions of General Deſaix. By C. Poudras. 8vo. 2s 6d. Jordan.

Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions in the French Republic, towards the Cloſe of the eighteenth Century; in a ſeries of Letters. By Helen Maria Williams. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Robinſons.

Law.

The Juſtice of the Peace and Pariſh Officer. By Richard Burn, L. L. D. late Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Carliſle; and continued by John Burn, Eſq. his ſon, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Counties of Weſtmorland and Cumberland. Nineteenth Edition, conſiderably enlarged. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s. bound. Cadell and Davies.

An Abridgement of the Caſes argued and determined

determined in the Courts of Law, during the Reign of his preſent Majeſty By Thomas Williams, Eſq. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo. 15s. each. Robinſons, Kearſley.

Remarks on the Poor Laws, and on the Maintenance of the Poor. By William Blcamire, Eſq. Barriſter at Law, and one of the Police Magiſtrates. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Butterworth.

A Digeſt of the Hindu Law on Contracts and Succeſſion: with a Commentary By Jagannat'ha Tercapanchanana. Tranſlated from the original Sanſcrit, by H. T. Colebrooke, Eſq. of the Hon. Company's civil Service, Calcutta. 3 vols.—8vo. 2l. 2s. Debrett.

The Spirit of Marine Law; or, Compendium of the Statutes relating to the Admiralty; being a conciſe but perſpicuous Abridgment of all the Acts relative to Navigation. Alphabetically arranged, and the Subſtance and References to the ſeveral Clauſes placed in the Margin. By John Irving Maxwell, of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and late of the Royal Navy. 8vo. 12s. Chapman, Sewell.

Miſcellanies.

An eaſy and entertaining Selection of German Proſe and Poetry, with a ſmall Dictionary, and other Aids for tranſlating. By George Crabb. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Johnſon, Dulau and Co.

Quaint Scraps, or Sudden Cogitations. By Nathan Coward, Profeſſor of Quaintneſs, and Member of the principal Cogitating Societies of Europe. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Lynn, Turner.

Ten Thouſand Hackeny Coach Fares, regulated agreeable to the laſt Act of Parliament; containing alphabetical Liſts of all the principal Fares in and about the Metropolis, with their Admeaſurements and Price: alſo the Rates of Watermen and Chairmen. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Weſt and Hughes.

Obſervations and Advices for the Improvement of the Manufacture of Muſcovado Sugar and Rum. By Bryan Higgins, M. D. Part Second. 8vo. 4s. Cadell and Davies.

A Vindication againſt certain Calumnies which appeared on the Newſpaper Reports of the Parliamentary Debate on the Subject of Mr Palmer's Claims: with a copious Appendix. By Charles Bonnor, formerly Reſident Surveyor and Deputy Comptroller General of the Poſt Office, and afterwards Comptroiler of the Inland Department of the ſame, till that Appointment was aboliſhed in the Year 1795. Reſpectfully addreſſed to Charles Bragge, Eſq. Member of Parliament for the City of Briſtol. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Richardſon, Debrett.

Novels and Romances.

The Rival Mothers; or, Calumny: a Novel. Tranſlated from the French of Madame de Genlis. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. Longman and Rees.

Ermina de Montroſe: or, the Cottage in the Vale. By Emily Clarke, grand-daughter of the late Colonel Frederick. 3 vols.—12mo. 15s. Wallis, Parernoſter-Row.

The Soldier Boy: a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s Lane, Miller.

Tales and Romances of ancient and modern Times. By Joſeph Moſer, Eſq. Author of "Turkiſh Tales," &c. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. Low, Hurſt,

The Victim of Friendſhip; a German Romance. By Sophia King. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. Dutton.

Firſt Impreſſions; or, the Portrait: a Novel. By Mr Holford. 4 vols. 12mo—18s. Lane, Miller.

The Adventures of Telemachus the Son of Uiyſſes. From the French of Fenelon. By the late John Hawkeſworth, L. L. D. With plates. 2 vols. 12mo. Large Paper 12s. Vernor and Hood, Cuthell.

An Edition in French. 2 vols. The ſame Plates and Price. Do. Do.

Phyſic.—Animal Economy.

A Treatiſe on Febrile Diſeaſes, including intermitting, remitting, and continued Fevers, eruptive Fevers, Inflammation, Hæmorrhages, and the Profluvia, in which an Attempt is made to preſent at one View, whatever, in the preſent State of Medicine, it is requiſite for the Phyſician to knew reſpecting the Symptoms, Cauſes, and Cure of thoſe Diſeaſes. By Alexander Phillip Wilſon, M. D. F. R. S. Edin. Vol. II. 8vo. 9s. Robbins, Winchester: Cadell and Davies, London.

Anſwer for the junior Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, to the Memorial of Dr James Gregory, Profeſſor of the Practice of Phyſic in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, &c. &c. By John Bell, Surgeon. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Longman and Rees, Cadell and Davies, London. Hill, Edinburgh.

An Eſſay on the Malignant Peſtilential Fever, introduced into the Weſt India Iſland from Boullam, or the Coaſt of Guinea, as it appeared in 1793. 1794, 1795, and 1796; interſperſed with Obſervations and Facts, tending to prove that the Epidemic exiſting at Philadelphia, New-York, &c. was the ſame Fever, introduced by Infection imported from the Weſt India Iſlands; and illuſtrated by Evidences founded on the State of thoſe Iſlands, and the Information of the moſt eminent Practitioners reſiding on them. By C. Chiſholm, M. D. and Inſpector-General

General of the Ordnance Medical Department in the Weſt Indies. Second Edition. Much enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.—Mawman.

A Treatiſe on Ophthalmy, and thoſe Diſeaſes which are induced by Inflammation of the Eyes; with new Methods of Cure. By Edward Moore Noble, Surgeon. 8vo. 3s. Robinſons.

Obſervations on the Effect of various Articles of the Materia Medica, in the Cure of the Lues Venera. By John Pearſon, Senior Surgeon of the Lock Hoſpital and Aſylum, and of the Public Diſpenſary, Reader on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Callow.

Comparative View of the Theories and Practice of Drs Cullen, Brown, and Darwin, in the Treatment of Fever and Acute Rheumatiſm. By Henrique Xavier Baeta, M. D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Johnſon.

Philoſophy.

Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London for the Year 1800 — Parts I. and II. 4to. 1l. 5s. 6d. Elmſly.

The Doctrine of Phlogiſton eſtabliſhed, and that of the Compoſition of Water refuted. By Joſeph Prieſtley, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Johnſon.

Poetry and the Drama.

Tears and Smiles: a miſcellaneous Collection; conſiſting of Julia, or the Victim of Love, an elegiac Ballad; Orſon and Ellen, a legendary Tale; new old Ballads; an Ode to an unfortunate Princeſs, &c. By Peter Pindar, Eſq. With a Frontiſpiece. 12mo. 6s. Plate coloured 7s. Weſt and Hughes.

The Poems of Oliver Goldſmith. A new Edition. Adorned with plates, deſigned by Hamilton, engraved by Heath, Neagle, &c. Small 8vo. 10s 6d. Large Paper. 1l. 1s. Du Roveray, Wright.

Suſpiria Oceani: a Monody on the Death of Richard Earl Howe, K. G &c. By Dr Trotter. 4to. 2s. Hatchard.

The Millennium: a Poem. In Three Cantos. Canto I. 8vo. 3s. Carpenter, Hurſt.

Tales of Wonder. Written and ſelected by M. G. Lewis, Eſq. M. P. 2 vols.—Royal 8vo. 1l. 1s, Bell.

A Diſh of Hodge Podge; or, a collection of Poems. By Paul Bobbin. 12mo. 1s. Law.

Conviviala et Saltatoria; or, Thoughts on Feaſting and Dancing. To which are added, an Epiſtle in Praiſe of Tobacco; and a Letter in Proſe, from the late W. Cowper, Eſq. relative to the Poem on Tobacco. 12mo. 1s. Weſt and Hughes.

Calvary; or, The Death of Chriſt; a Poem, in eight Books. By Richard Cumberland. A new Edition. 2 vols. With Plates. Small 8vo. 12s. Large Paper 18s. Lackington, Allen and Co.

Antonio: a Tragedy, as it was performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By William Godwin. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Robinſons

The Conſpiracy of Gowrie; a Tragedy. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Bell.

The Hiſtorical Play of King John, altered from Shakeſpeare, as it was acted at Reading School, for the Benefit of the Fund for erecting the Naval Pillar; with Notes critical and hiſtorical. 8vo 2s. Reading printed; Bremner, Pridden, London.

Obſervations on the Drama; with a View to its more beneficial Effects on the Morals and Manners of Society. By Edward Green, Correſponding Member of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter. 8vo. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

Political Economy.

An Eſtimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Wright.

A Letter to **** *******, Eſq. on Bonaparte's Propoſals for opening a Negociation for Peace: in which the Britiſh Guarantee of the Crown of France to the Houſe of Bourbon, contained in the triple and quadruple Alliances, and renewed by the Treaty of the Year 1783, is conſidered: together with the Conduct of our national Parties relating to it. By J. Brand, Cl. M. A. &c. 8vo. 2s. Rivingtons.

The American Ruſh-Light, by the Help of which, wayward and diſaffected Perſons may ſee a complete Specimen of the Baſeneſs, Diſhoneſty, Ingratitude, and Perfidy of Republicans: and of the Proſligacy, Injuſtice, and Tyranny of republican Governments. By Peter Porcupine. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Wright.

Obſervations on the Seventh Form of Roman Government, in a Letter to the Rev. Henry Kett, B. D. Author of "Hiſtory the Interpreter of Prophecy." 8vo. 1s. Butterworth.

Letters to a Member of the Britiſh Parliament, on the Abſurdity of popular Prejudices; the Cauſe of the preſent high Prices of Food; the means of Speedy Alleviation; and the Meaſures moſt proper for ſecuring future Plenty. By Thomas Parſons. 8vo. 1s. Cruttwell, Bath; Robinſons, London.

Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occaſioned by the bad Harveſt of 1799; on the Means of preſent Relief, and of future Plenty. With an Appendix, containing

taining Accounts of all Corn imported and exported; with the Prices from 1697 to the 10th of October 1800, and alſo ſeveral other Tables. By John Lord Sheffield. 8vo. 3s Debret.

Repreſentation of the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; upon the preſent State of the Laws for regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn; and ſubmitting to his Majeſty's Conſideration ſome further Proviſions which are wanting to amend and improve the ſaid Laws. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

Radical Means of counteracting the preſent Scarcity, and preventing Famine in future; including the Propoſal of a Maximum, founded on a new Principle. To which is prefixed, an Addreſs to the Legiſlature on a Plan for ameliorating the Condition of Society at Large. By Geo. Edwards, Eſq 8vo. 3s. 6d. Johnſon.

Reſolutions, earneſtly ſubmitted to the Attention of the ſeveral Aſſociations, which may be entered into throughout the Kingdom, in Furtherance of his Majeſty's moſt gracious Proclamation, recommending Frugality and Economy in the Conſumption of every Species of Grain; with curſory remarks. By the Author of "An Appeal to the good Senſe of the higher and wealthier Orders of the People, &c." 12mo. 1s. per dozen, or fifty for 3s.— Hatchard.

War proved to be the real Cauſe of the preſent Scarcity, and of the enormous high Price of every Article of Conſumption: with the only radical Remedies. By R. Waithman, Common Councilman of the City of London. 8vo. 2s. Jordan.

Inquiry into the Cauſes and Remedies of the late and preſent Scarcity and high Price of Proviſions, in a Letter to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G. Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, &c. &c. &c. 8vo. 2s. Wright.

An Abridgement of Mr Girdler's Publications on the Cauſe of the high Price of Proviſions. By the Author himſelf. 8vo. 2s. Seeley, Wright.

Hints for a Vindication of Monopoly, Foreſtalling, and Regrating. To which are annexed, References to the following popular Topics: the Conduct of the Farmers; the Expedience of raiſing the Wages of Labour; and the Influence of War on the Prices of Proviſions. 8vo, 1s.— Hare and Tracy, Jordan.

Thoughts of an Old Man of independent Mind, though dependent Fortune, on the preſent high Price of Corn. 8vo. 1s.— Reynolds, Simmons.

Sermons.

Seleƈt Sermons, tranſlated from the French of Boſſuet, Biſhop of Meux. To which is prefixed, an Eſſay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in England. Second Edition, conſiderably augmented. Sm. 8vo. 4s. Clarke, New Bond Street.

Induſtry and a pious Submiſſion, Charity and a ſtrict Economy, recommended and enforced, as the beſt means of alleviating the preſent Diſtreſs; a Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of St Anne, Weſtminſter, on Sunday the 14th Day of December 1800, being the Day on which his Majeſty's Proclamation on the Scarcity of Grain was directed to be read.— By Joſ. Jefferſon, A. M. F. A. S. 4to. 1s. Robſon, Rivingtons.

The Diffuſion of Divine Truth; a Sermon preached before the Religious Tract Society on Lord's Day, May 18, 1800. and publiſhed at their Requeſt By David Bogue. 8vo. 6d. Williams.

Reflections on the preſent State of Popery, compared with its former State; a Sermon preached at Salter's Hall, November 2, 1800. By Robert Winter. 8vo. 1s. Conder. Button.

A Sermon preached at the Pariſh Church of Barking, in the County of Eſſex, on Sunday, May 25, 1800. By Samuel Crouther, M. A. 4to. 1s. Rivingtons.

On the prevalent and increaſing Neglect of the Holy Communion: a Sermon. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an Account of the Number of Communicants at the Quarterly Sacraments, in the Pariſh Church of Sheffield, for the laſt twenty Years. By George Smith, M. A. Curate of the ſaid Church, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo.— 6d. Gales, Sheffield; Matthews, London.

Freedom of Inquiry, and Zeal in the Diffuſion of Chriſtian Truth, aſſerted and recommended in a Diſcourſe delivered at Briſtol, July 9, 1800, before the Society of Unitarian Chriſtians, eſtabliſhed in the Weſt of England for performing Chriſtian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, by the Diſtribution of Books. By Thomas Belſham. 12mo. 1s. Johnſon.

The Goſpel Teſtimony; a Sermon preached at the opening of the new Meeting, near Greenland Dock, Rotherhithe, Aug. 25, 1800. By John Townſend. 8vo.— 1s. Matthews. Button.

Sermons on various Subjects, preached at Hendon, in Middleſex. By the Rev. W. M. Trinder, L. L. B. and M. D.— 2 vols. 8vo. Second Edition. 10s.— Dwyer, Longman and Rees.

Theology.

An Harmony of the Epiſtles of the Holy Apoſtles; with a Summary, Notes, and an

General of the Ordnance Medical Department in the Weſt Indies. Second Edition. Much enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.—Mawman.

A Treatiſe on Ophthalmy, and thoſe Diſeaſes which are induced by Inflammation of the Eyes; with new Methods of Cure. By Edward Moore Noble, Surgeon. 8vo. 3s. Robinſons.

Obſervations on the Effect of various Articles of the Materia Medica, in the Cure of the Lues Venera. By John Pearſon, Senior Surgeon of the Lock Hoſpital and Aſylum, and of the Public Diſpenſary, Reader on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Callow.

Comparative View of the Theories and Practice of Drs Cullen, Brown, and Darwin, in the Treatment of Fever and Acute Rheumatiſm. By Henrique Xavier Baeta, M. D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Johnſon.

Philoſophy.

Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London for the Year 1800 — Parts I. and II. 4to. 1l. 5s. 6d. Elmſly.

The Doctrine of Phlogiſton eſtabliſhed, and that of the Compoſition of Water refuted. By Joſeph Prieſtley, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Johnſon.

Poetry and the Drama.

Tears and Smiles: a miſcellaneous Collection; conſiſting of Julia, or the Victim of Love, an elegiac Ballad; Orſon and Ellen, a legendary Tale; new old Ballads; an Ode to an unfortunate Princeſs, &c. By Peter Pindar, Eſq. With a Frontiſpiece. 12mo. 6s. Plate coloured 7s. Weſt and Hughes.

The Poems of Oliver Goldſmith. A new Edition. Adorned with plates, deſigned by Hamilton, engraved by Heath, Neagle, &c. Small 8vo. 10s 6d. Large Paper. 1l. 1s. Du Roveray, Wright.

Suſpiria Oceani: a Monody on the Death of Richard Earl Howe, K. G &c. By Dr Trotter. 4to. 2s. Hatchard.

The Millennium: a Poem. In Three Cantos. Canto I. 8vo. 3s. Carpenter, Hurſt.

Tales of Wonder. Written and ſelected by M. G. Lewis, Eſq. M. P. 2 vols.—Royal 8vo. 1l. 1s. Bell.

A Diſh of Hodge Podge; or, a collection of Poems. By Paul Bobbin. 12mo. 1s. Law.

Conviviala et Saltatoria; or, Thoughts on Feaſting and Dancing. To which are added, an Epiſtle in Praiſe of Tobacco; and a Letter in Proſe, from the late W. Cowper, Eſq. relative to the Poem on Tobacco. 12mo. 1s. Weſt and Hughes.

Calvary; or, The Death of Chriſt; a Poem, in eight Books. By Richard Cumberland. A new Edition. 2 vols. With Plates. Small 8vo. 12s. Large Paper 18s. Lackington, Allen and Co.

Antonio: a Tragedy, as it was performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By William Godwin. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Robinſons

The Conſpiracy of Gowrie; a Tragedy. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Bell.

The Hiſtorical Play of King John, altered from Shakeſpeare, as it was acted at Reading School, for the Benefit of the Fund for erecting the Naval Pillar; with Notes critical and hiſtorical. 8vo 2s. Reading printed; Bremner, Pridden, London.

Obſervations on the Drama; with a View to its more beneficial Effects on the Morals and Manners of Society. By Edward Green, Correſponding Member of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Manchester. 8vo. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

Political Economy.

An Eſtimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Wright.

A Letter to **** *******, Eſq. on Bonaparte's Propoſals for opening a Negociation for Peace: in which the Britiſh Guarantee of the Crown of France to the Houſe of Bourbon, contained in the triple and quadruple Alliances, and renewed by the Treaty of the Year 1783, is conſidered: together with the Conduct of our national Parties relating to it. By J. Brand, Cl. M. A. &c. 8vo. 2s. Rivingtons.

The American Ruſh-Light, by the Help of which, wayward and diſaffected Perſons may ſee a complete Specimen of the Baſeneſs, Diſhoneſty, Ingratitude, and Perfidy of Republicans: and of the Profligacy, Injuſtice, and Tyranny of republican Governments. By Peter Porcupine. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Wright.

Obſervations on the Seventh Form of Roman Government, in a Letter to the Rev. Henry Kett, B. D. Author of "Hiſtory the Interpreter of Prophecy." 8vo. 1s. Butterworth.

Letters to a Member of the Britiſh Parliament, on the Abſurdity of popular Prejudices; the Cauſe of the preſent high Prices of Food; the means of Speedy Alleviation; and the Meaſures moſt proper for ſecuring future Plenty. By Thomas Parſons. 8vo. 1s. Cruttwell, Bath; Robinſons, London.

Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occaſioned by the bad Harveſt of 1799; on the Means of preſent Relief, and of future Plenty. With an Appendix, containing

taining Accounts of all Corn imported and exported; with the Prices from 1697 to the 10th of October 1800, and alſo ſeveral other Tables. By John Lord Sheffield. 8vo. 3s Debret.

Repreſentation of the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; upon the preſent State of the Laws for regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn; and ſubmitting to his Majeſty's Conſideration ſome further Proviſions which are wanting to amend and improve the ſaid Laws. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

Radical Means of counteracting the preſent Scarcity, and preventing Famine in future; including the Propoſal of a Maximum, founded on a new Principle. To which is prefixed, an Addreſs to the Legiſlature on a Plan for ameliorating the Condition of Society at Large. By Geo. Edwards, Eſq 8vo. 3s. 6d. Johnſon.

Reſolutions, earneſtly ſubmitted to the Attention of the ſeveral Aſſociations which may be entered into throughout the Kingdom, in Furtherance of his Majeſty's moſt gracious Proclamation, recommending Frugality and Economy in the Conſumption of every Species of Grain; with curſory remarks. By the Author of "An Appeal to the good Senſe of the higher and wealthier Orders of the People, &c." 12mo. 1s. per dozen, or fifty for 3s.— Hatchard.

War proved to be the real Cauſe of the preſent Scarcity, and of the enormous high Price of every Article of Conſumption: with the only radical Remedies. By R. Waithman, Common Councilman of the City of London. 8vo. 2s. Jordan.

Inquiry into the Cauſes and Remedies of the late and preſent Scarcity and high Price of Proviſions, in a Letter to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G. Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, &c. &c. &c. 8vo. 2s. Wright.

An Abridgement of Mr Girdler's Publications on the Cauſe of the high Price of Proviſions. By the Author himſelf. 8vo. 2s. Seeley, Wright.

Hints for a Vindication of Monopoly, Foreſtalling, and Regrating. To which are annexed, References to the following popular Topics: the Conduct of the Farmers; the Expedience of raiſing the Wages of Labour; and the Influence of War on the Prices of Proviſions. 8vo, 1s.— Hare and Tracy. Jordan.

Thoughts of an Old Man of independent Mind, though dependent Fortune, on the preſent high Price of Corn. 8vo. 1s.— Reynolds, Simmons.

Sermons.

Select Sermons, tranſlated from the French of Boſſuet, Biſhop of Meux. To which is prefixed, an Eſſay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in England. Second Edition, conſiderably augmented. Sm. 8vo. 4s. Clarke. New Bond Street.

Induſtry and a pious Submiſſion, Charity and a ſtrict Economy, recommended and enforced, as the beſt means of alleviating the preſent Diſtreſs; a Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of St Anne, Weſtminſter, on Sunday the 14th Day of December 1800, being the Day on which his Majeſty's Proclamation on the Scarcity of Grain was directed to be read.— By Jos. Jefferſon, A. M. F. A. S. 4to. 1s. Robſon, Rivingtons.

The Diffuſion of Divine Truth; a Sermon preached before the Religious Tract Society on Lord's Day, May 18, 1800. and publiſhed at their Requeſt. By David Bogue. 8vo. 6d. Williams.

Reflections on the preſent State of Popery, compared with its former State; a Sermon preached at Salter's Hall, November 2, 1800. By Robert Winter. 8vo. 1s. Conder. Button.

A Sermon preached at the Pariſh Church of Barking, in the County of Eſſex, on Sunday, May 25, 1800. By Samuel Crouther, M. A. 4to. 1s. Rivingtons.

On the prevalent and increaſing Neglect of the Holy Communion: a Sermon. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an Account of the Number of Communicants at the Quarterly Sacraments, in the Pariſh Church of Sheffield, for the laſt twenty Years. By George Smith, M. A. Curate of the ſaid Church, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo.— 6d. Gales, Sheffield; Matthews, London.

Freedom of Inquiry, and Zeal in the Diffuſion of Chriſtian Truth, aſſerted and recommended in a Diſcourſe delivered at Briſtol July 9, 1800. before the Society of Unitarian Chriſtians, eſtabliſhed in the Weſt of England for performing Chriſtian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, by the Diſtribution of Books. By Thomas Belſham. 12mo. 1s. Johnſon.

The Goſpel Teſtimony; a Sermon preached at the opening of the new Meeting, near Greenland Dock, Rotherhithe, Aug. 25, 1800. By John Townſend. 8vo.— 1s. Matthews. Button.

Sermons on various Subjects, preached at Hendon, in Middleſex. By the Rev. W. M. Trinder, L. L. B. and M. D.— 2 vols. 8vo. Second Edition. 10s.— Dwyer, Longman and Rees.

Theology.

An Harmony of the Epiſtles of the Holy Apoſtles; with a Summary, Notes, and an

an Index of Texts. By the Rev. Peter Roberts. 4to. 16s. Deighton, Cambridge; Cadell and Davies, London.

Travels.

Travels through the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco; in Caffraria, the Kingdoms of Mataman, Angola, Maſſi, Monoemagi. Muſchako, Bahahara, Wangara, Haouſſa, &c. &c. and thence through the Deſart of Sahara, and the North of Barbary to Morocco, between the Years 1781 and 1797. By Chriſtopher Frederick Damberger. With a Map and three coloured Plates. Tranſlated from the German. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

Another Tranſlation; with coloured Plates and a Map. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Phillips.

Travels in Africa. By Mungo Park. 8vo. With Plates. 10s. 6d. Nicol.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Dec. 15. 1800.

LORD CAMDEN preſented the ſecond report from the Committee on the ſcarcity.

Lord Darnley gave notice that on Friday next he ſhould make a motion on that ſubject, and moved they ſhould be ſummoned for that day.—Ordered.

Lord Holland gave notice, that on the ſame day he ſhould take an opportunity of moving for the inſtructions ſent to Lord Keith and Sir Sydney Smith, relative to the evacuation of Egypt. He then ſaid, that on a former occaſion he ſtated his hopes that ſome noble Lord, whoſe talents and authority could give more weight on the buſineſs, might ſubmit the diſcuſſion of the late negociation and correſpondence between Lord Grenville and M. Otto, which, in his opinion, might have been made to terminate in a ſolid and honourable peace for this country. The preſent ſeſſion was perhaps too much advanced for that diſcuſſion; and, ſhould the ſubject not be taken up by ſome more competent peer, he ſhould feel it his duty to bring that ſubject forward on the meeting of the Imperial Parliament.

Tueſday, Dec. 16.

The Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Lord Walſingham, empowered by virtue of his Majeſty's commiſſion, gave the royal aſſent to the herring fiſhery, the corn importation bounty, and three private bills.

Wedneſday, Dec. 17.

POPULATION BILL.

Lord Grenville ſtated the outlines and leading proviſions of the bill. One of them he particularly diſapproved of. He meant that part of the bill which went to impoſe upon the clergy, an active and a leading part in carrying its proviſions into effect. To this propoſition, as detailed in the bill, he felt the greateſt repugnance, it being decidedly hoſtile to the ſpirit of the eſtabliſhed eccleſiaſtical conſtitution of the country, which went to ordain, that none other than Eccleſiaſtical Duties ſhould be exacted from the Miniſters of the Church. He therefore propoſed, as an amendment, that theſe parts impoſing the ſpecified duties on the Clergy ſhould be omitted.

The Earl of Hardwicke was of opinion the expunging of the clauſe which had committed to the clergy, in their ſeveral diſtricts, the authority of making returns of their pariſhioners, was improper. They acted as civil commiſſioners in various ways, and he thought them by far the moſt proper perſons to make theſe returns.

The Lord Chancellor differed completely from the noble Earl, and was of opinion, that the end and object of the bill would be as effectually obtained by committing to the magiſtrates that charge which the noble Earl would have confided to the clergy. Whenever the clergy acted in civil occupations they did it optionally, whereas by the clauſe alluded to in this bill, they were compelled to act.

Earl Hardwicke ſaid he was happy to hear the explanation that had been given, as it would have been unfair to have impoſed a compulſory obligation on a part of the clergy of the kingdom, and not on all of them.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill read a third time and paſſed.

Friday, Dec. 19.

Lord Darnley roſe to make his promiſed motion on the ſubject of ſcarcity. He ſaid, it was his intention to ſubmit two motions, in the form of reſolutions, to

to the Houſe; the firſt was, to refer to the Committee of their Lordſhips the Conſumption of Oats, and to reſolve that the uſe of them for feeding horſes kept for pleaſure ſhould be prohibited; and the ſecond, to confine, by Act of Parliament, the Conſumption of Bread in all families, who keep one male-ſervant, to one quartern loaf for each individual per week. He thought they might be enforced by a penalty, half to become the property of the informer, and the other half to go to the pariſh wherein the information was laid. He concluded by moving his firſt reſolution.

Lord Camden was decidedly of opinion that the adoption of ſuch a reſolution would by no means anſwer the expectation which it might lead the public to imagine would be the caſe, for, upon enquiry, the Committee had found the number of horſes kept for ſuch purpoſes as the noble Lord had alluded to were very much exaggerated, as inſtead of 500,000, as far as the Committee could collect from the very beſt accounts, they did not exceed 211,000: and from a variety of circumſtances that attended many of theſe, he knew not how they could be conſidered as horſes kept for pleaſure. With reſpect to the other reſolution, he thought it was equally unneceſſary and improper, having more reliance upon the ſpirit and zeal of people in paying attention to the Royal Proclamation than from any compulſory meaſures; on this part alſo the Committee had made enquiries, and from the evidence delivered to them by the Maſters and Wardens of the Bakers Company, it appeared, upon the beſt average that could be made within a few days of that Proclamation being iſſued, that the conſumption did not exceed a quartern loaf per week in ſuch families who had the means of procuring other food.

The Duke of Bedford thought the ſubject worthy inveſtigation, as there could be no manner of doubt, if a conſiderable ſaving could be made in the conſumption of oats, that it would materially tend to lower the prices of other grain.

Lord Grenville ſtrongly reprobated the idea of making ſervants informers againſt their employers. The encouraging informers, upon any occaſion, he conſidered as a meaſure that could only be defended in caſes ariſing from mere neceſſity; but to eſtabliſh them in a man's domeſtic arrangements, he conſidered as unpardonable.

Lord Hobart believed that the example ſet by the upper ranks in life, in their attention to the King's Proclamation, would be productive of the ſtricteſt economy.

The queſtion was put on the firſt reſolution, on which the Houſe divided,

Contents 5. Non-Contents 15.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

The motion for the third reading of the poor relief bill was ſtrongly oppoſed by the Duke of Bedford, upon this principle, amongſt others, that inaſmuch as it diminiſhed the price of wheat, it would add to that of its propoſed ſubſtitutes. Lord Camden replied to the arguments of his Grace; after which the Houſe divided, for the third reading 13, againſt it 2.

Monday, Dec. 21.

The Houſe of Commons having attended at the bar, purſuant to a ſummons from the Black Rod, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Lord Walſingham, empowered by virtue of his Majeſty's commiſſion, gave the royal aſſent to three bills; that for making better proviſion for the relief of the poor, and diminiſhing the conſumption of wheaten flour; the Edinburgh poor bill, and that for the accommodation of the members of both Houſes of Parliament,

Tueſday, Dec. 23.

ALIENS REGULATION BILL.

The order of the day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee upon this bill, being read,

Lord Holland roſe to oppoſe it. He could not help noticing what he muſt call the cruelty of the proviſions. He lamented the exceſſive powers that had been veſted in Miniſters, by which they were empowered to ſend any Alien out of the kingdom, or to detain them in confinement, thereby preventing their return to their native country. Any perſon, in the contemplation of the Bill, ſuſpected of political machinations in the country might be placed in ſuch a ſituation. The principle, in his mind, too nearly reſembled the odious one of the Lettres de Cachet, under the old Government of France. On theſe grounds, he ſaid, the Bill ſhould have his decided negative.

Lord Grenville ſaid, the immenſe concourſe and influx of the ſubjects of a neighbour-

neighbouring country into this, rendered the Bill neceſſary. The principles and practices of a number of theſe, and their machinations againſt the really free conſtitution and mild government of this country, were too well known to need recapitulation; there were numbers of Aliens at the ſame time in the kingdom, doubtleſs of a different deſcription. Under theſe circumſtances, ſuch extraordinary and peculiar powers were deemed expedient to enable Government properly to diſcriminate between theſe deſcriptions of perſons, and to guard againſt the deſtructive conſequences of treaſonable machinations; and he muſt obſerve, that never, to his own perſonal knowledge, or even as far as he could learn from information, did any of theſe inſtances of abuſe againſt innocent perſons, alluded to by the noble Lord, exiſt.

The different clauſes and proviſions were then paſſed by the Committee without amendment.

EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

Lord Holland roſe to make his promiſed motion for the production of certain papers relative to the above ſubject. He deſcribed the ſubject as one of the greateſt importance, whether it was viewed with regard to the immenſe quantity of blood that was ſpilled in conſequence of the infraction of the Treaty, with regard to the ſecurity of our Eaſt India poſſeſſions, with regard to the negociation for peace, or with a reference to the character of this country for good faith. The moſt ſerious conſequences were obviouſly to be apprehended to our Eaſt India poſſeſſions, ſhould Egypt be a French Colony; and all theſe calamitous circumſtances, he inſiſted, took their riſe from the fatal infraction of the treaty of El Ariſch. He then moved for copies of certain orders, inſtructions, and communications ſent out to Lord Keith, commander in chief in the Mediterranean, and to Sir Sidney Smith.

Lord Grenville ſaid, there was no ſolid ground for bringing a charge againſt his Majeſty's miniſters, which was intended by the noble Lord's motion. He truſted there was no occaſion to take up the time of the Houſe, in endeavouring to refute poſitions, which upon the face of them were ſo ill ſupported. He feared no contradiction in aſſerting, that the continuance of the French Army in Egypt was occaſioned by the breach of the convention of El Ariſch; that they had practiſed a groſs deception upon the Ottoman Government, and amuſed them with hopes from a negociation which they broke. His Lordſhip concluded with giving his negative to the motion.

Earl Darnley declared his doubts whether, in point of policy, miniſters were juſtifiable in throwing obſtacles in the way of the French army evacuating Egypt.

Lord Hobart ſaid, he thought that a more ſtriking inſtance could not be ſelected, of the determination of Government to adhere to good faith, than in the inſtructions which they had firſt given to prevent the French returning from Egypt, and afterwards in acceding to the Convention of El Ariſch, permitting that return.

Lord Holland ſaid, the noble Secretary ſuppoſed that he (Lord Holland) had ſaid, that if the French had evacuated Egypt, there would have been no obſtacle to the late propoſed negociation. He certainly could not have ſtated a propoſition ſo contrary to his opinion, for he conſidered the demand of a Naval Armiſtice by the French as a very extraordinary, novel, and inſuperable obſtacle to the negociation.

The Houſe then divided, contents 2, (Earl Darnley and Lord Holland.)—Non-contents 12. Majority 10.

ARMY AND NAVY SEDUCTION BILL.

Lord Holland roſe to oppoſe the bill. He contended, that it was highly improper at ſo late a period of the Seſſion, to introduce a bill which went to add another to the long liſt of capital puniſhments. This practice of making ſevere laws upon temporary occaſions, either defeated their object, or were productive of great miſchief; for either the great ſeverity of the puniſhment deterred Juries from finding them guilty, or elſe, if the paſſions of men were indulged, the lives of perſons might be ſacrificed to a temporary cauſe.

Lord Grenville ſaid, the queſtion then before the Houſe was, not whether there was or was not in our Penal Code, too many capital puniſhments, but whether the bill before the Houſe ought to paſs? There were but two points which the Houſe had to conſider:—firſt, whether this was an offence that ought to be puniſhed with death? And, ſecondly, whether ſuch a puniſhment was likely to operate as a prevention of the crime? with

with reſpect to the firſt point, he did not conceive that a doubt could exiſt upon the ſubject; in fact, this offence was nearly allied to the greateſt crime that could be committed againſt ſociety, namely, Treaſon; and ſo far was it from being of a temporary nature, that it ſeemed to him to be a meaſure at all times neceſſary for the ſecurity of the State. As to the period of the Seſſion at which it was brought in, the noble Lord would recollect that this bill was not now brought in for the firſt time, and that it had repeatedly met with the ſanction of Parliament.

The bill then paſſed the Committee without any amendment.

Wednesday, Dec 24.

The bill for granting bounties on the importation of wheat, barley, rye, oats, India corn, &c. was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

The other orders of the day being diſpoſed of, the Houſe adjourned to Friday.

Friday, Dec 26.

The bills on the table, among which were the coarſe bread and corn bills, went through their reſpective ſtages, and ſeveral were left for a third reading to-morrow, when the Houſe adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 27

Their Lordſhips met purſuant to adjournment, and read a third time nine public bills and ſeveral private ones, preparatory to their receiving the Royal aſſent, and thus terminating the buſineſs of the Seſſion. Among the private bills were the bill for aſcertaining the population of the country, the ſtale bread bill, the quarantine bill, and the Eaſt India undreſſed hemp-bill.

Tueſday, Dec. 30

The Lords only received one private bill, and adjourned till to-morrow.

Wedneſday, Dec. 31.

THE PROROGATION.

This day at three o'clock, the King came down in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Lords, and being ſeated in his royal robes on the throne, and the Commons having come, the Speaker, on coming up to the bar, and preſenting the Exchequer-bills bill, addreſſed his Majeſty in the following words:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"The bill now tendered to your Majeſty by your faithful Commons, completes the proviſion which has been made for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice, till that period, when your Majeſty will receive the advice and aſſiſtance of your Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Impreſſed with a well-grounded confidence in the ſtrength and reſources of the Empire, and partaking, as they earneſtly do, of that ſolicitude for the reſtoration of peace, of which your Majeſty has given a recent, though unavailing proof, your Commons are convinced, that nothing can contribute more effectually to the accompliſhment of that great object, than to manifeſt the ability and determination of this country, to be fully prepared for the further proſecution of a conteſt, the continuance of which may juſtly be aſcribed to the unwarrantable pretenſions of the enemy.

"But on no occaſion has the attention of your Parliament been more deeply and anxiouſly engaged, than by theſe important conſiderations, to which it was peculiarly directed, at the opening of the preſent Seſſion, in conſequence of your Majeſty's paternal concern for the welfare and comfort of your people. To alleviate, to the utmoſt of their power, the preſſure upon all deſcriptions of their fellow-ſubjects, and upon the poorer claſſes in particular, your Commons have deemed to be the firſt, and the moſt urgent of their duties.—The meaſures, adopted for this purpoſe, are thoſe, which they truſt, are beſt calculated to afford ſubſtantial and extenſive relief, and to provide for the neceſſary demands of the year. Much of their efficacy muſt, however, depend upon that temper, good ſenſe, and fortitude, which this country has diſplayed under the ſevereſt trials, and which were never more conſpicuous than at the preſent conjuncture.

"Theſe, Sire, the laſt proceedings of your Parliament, previous to the Great Æra, now on the point of commencing, are the indication and reſult of that Common Intereſt, and Fellow-feeling with the people, by which it has ever been actuated, and which are the beſt Safeguard of all that is moſt valuable in ſociety. To that Æra your Commons look forward, with a confident expectation, that the Conſolidated Wiſdom, and authority of the Legiſlature of Great Britain and Ireland, under the auſpicious Government of your Majeſty, and of your illuſtrious Houſe, will diffuſe, through-

throughout every part of the United Kingdom, the full benefits of the Conſtitution, which has been proved to be favourable, in an unexampled degree, to the enjoyment of Civil Liberty and Public Proſperity, and which cannot therefore fail to animate the zeal and determination of thoſe who may ſhare its bleſſings, to cheriſh and maintain it, in their own times, and to tranſmit it, as the beſt inheritance, to their poſterity."

His Majeſty was then pleaſed to deliver the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne:

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot cloſe this Seſſion of Parliament, without returning you my particular acknowledgements for the diſtinguiſhed induſtry and zeal with which you have applied yourſelves to the intereſting object which, at the commencement of the Seſſion, I moſt eſpecially recommended to your attention. It has been my earneſt wiſh that nothing ſhould be omitted, which could tend to relieve the preſſure occaſioned by the preſent dearth of proviſions, and to inſure a ſufficient ſupply till the produce of the next harveſt can be brought into uſe.

"The diligence with which your inquiries have been conducted, has afforded you the beſt means of aſcertaining the true circumſtances of our preſent ſituation; and the extenſive meaſures which you have wiſely adopted in conſequence, for diminiſhing the conſumption of grain, and procuring an increaſed ſupply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the moſt ſalutary effect.

"Much, however, muſt depend on the diſpoſition which will, I am confident, be manifeſted by all thoſe who have the means of carrying into execution my ſolemn recommendation and injunction, iſſued at your deſire, for the adoption of all practicable economy in the uſe of thoſe articles which are neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of the poorer claſſes of my ſubjects.

"The time fixed for the commencement of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, will neceſſarily terminate your proceedings on this important ſubject; but I am perſuaded that the conſideration of it will be reſumed with the ſame zeal and temper, on the firſt meeting of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

"The early period which I have appointed for that meeting, will afford a ſpeedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have neceſſarily left unfiniſhed, and of conſidering what meaſures may tend further to alleviate the preſſure on my people, or to prevent the danger of its renewal.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I thank you for the readineſs with which you have granted the ſupplies neceſſary, under the preſent circumſtances, for the public ſervice.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The detention of the property of my ſubjects in the ports of Ruſſia, contrary to the moſt ſolemn Treaties, and the Impriſonment of Britiſh Sailors in that country, have excited in me ſentiments, in which you, and all my ſubjects will, I am ſure, participate.

"I have already taken ſuch ſteps as this occaſion indiſpenſably required; and it will afford me great ſatisfaction, if they prove effectual; but if it ſhall be neceſſary to maintain, againſt any combination, the honour and independence of the Britiſh Empire, and thoſe Maritime Rights and Intereſts on which both our Proſperity and our Security muſt always depend, I entertain no doubt, either of the ſucceſs of thoſe means which, in ſuch an event, I ſhall be enabled to exert, or of the determination of my Parliament and my people, to afford me a ſupport proportioned to the important intereſts we have to maintain."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majeſty's command, that the Proclamation declaring his Majeſty's moſt gracious intention that the Members of Parliament compoſing this Parliament, ſhould be the Members of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain, and that the ſaid Parliament ſhould be aſſembled on the 22d day of January next, be delivered in full Parliament and now read, which cloſes the preſent Seſſion."

His Majeſty's Proclamation was read accordingly.

His Majeſty then retired in the uſual form.

form. The Sword of State was borne by Earl Spencer, and the Cap of Maintenance by Lord Viſcount Hood.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 15, 1800.

The bill for giving to the port of Amſterdam, in the iſland of Curacoa, all the privileges of a Britiſh port, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr Pitt brought in a bill to continue the act of the 37th Geo. III. for puniſhing perſons attempting to ſeduce our ſoldiers or ſailors, or inciting them to mutiny.

The bill was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

Tueſday. Dec. 16.

The Secretary at War brought up the accounts of the quantity of hay, ſtraw, oats, &c. purchaſed for Government laſt year.

Lord Hawkeſbury introduced a bill to prevent bread being ſold until 24 hours after being baked; which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the poor relief bill, and entered into a reſolution to allow ſalt to be imported free of duty.

The alien bill was read a ſecond time and committed for to-morrow.

The navy and army ſeduction bill was read a ſecond time, and committed for to-morrow.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the habeas corpus ſuſpenſion bill, and fixed the period of its extenſion to be ſix weeks after the ſitting of the next ſeſſion. The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Wedneſday, Dec. 17.

A bill for allowing ſalt, duty free, to be uſed in ſalting fiſh in barrel or in bulk, was brought in by Mr Roſe, read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

Mr Ryder brought up the fourth report of the Proviſion Committee, which was ordered to be printed. The purport of it was to prohibit the ſifting of flour, except in cloth No. 2. or 8s. 6d. cloth, or in a wire machine, which ſhould have a correſponding effect. By this proceſs, as nothing would be excluded but the coarſe bran, this would be a ſaving of 46 lb. in every buſhel; and that it ſhould be prohibited by law to make bread of any flour which had not undergone that proceſs.

The report of the habeas corpus ſuſpenſion bill was received, and after ſome converſation between Mr Jolliffe and the Solicitor General, ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The land tax redemption and alien continuation bills went through a Committee. The alien bill is to continue in force for ſix months after the concluſion of a general peace.

In a Committee on the navy and army ſeduction bill, Mr Pierrepont ſuggeſted, whether it ought not to be made perpetual? Mr Abbott moved that it ſhould, as in Ireland, continue for ſeven years; but the Attorney General obſerving that the Houſe was then too thin for ſuch a diſcuſſion, the Chairman reported progreſs, and obtained leave to ſit again.

Thurſday, Dec. 18.

The Houſe reſolved into a Committee on the Navy and Army ſeduction bill.

Mr Abbott, according to the notice he laſt gave, moved, that inſtead of extending to the ſeſſions, it ſhould coincide with the Iriſh bill, and extend to the term of ſeven years.

Mr Hobhouſe oppoſed the motion, and thought the common law, if carried into execution, was fully ſufficient to puniſh the offence. Any man, he ſaid, found guilty of the crime, was, by the common law, ordered to be impriſoned ſix years, and to ſtand twice in the pillory.

Mr Tierney oppoſed the motion; he ſaid he thought that, under the circumſtances in which the bill was paſſed it was a very good and a very wholeſome bill, and no Member made any objections to it; but now that there was no diſturbances in the army or navy, he did not ſee the neceſſity of all at once paſſing it for ſeven years.

Mr York ſupported the motion.

The Attorney General did not think it at preſent neceſſary to make the bill perpetual, but perfectly coincided in the motion of the Hon. Member.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſupported the motion.

Mr Pierrepont ſaid, it was owing to this law, and others paſſed about the ſame time, that they now lived to diſcuſs the ſubject; and ſaid, that the law ought never to have been temporary, and

and would wiſh that, inſtead of 1807, it was 1870.

The Solicitor General ſaid, that a bill intended for the preſervation of the people could not be any burden on them; he did not ſee any thing in the propoſed object of the bill that in any meaſure went againſt its being perpetual.

Mr Ellison ſupported the motion.

The queſtion was put, and the blank was filled up to the 1ſt of Auguſt 1807.

Friday, Dec. 19.

On the motion of Mr Abbott, the amendments made by the Lords in the population bill, were ordered to be taken into conſideration on the 31ſt inſtant. After which, leave was given to bring in a new bill for the ſame purpoſe.

The hemp importation and alien bills were read a third time and paſſed.

Mr Long brought up the report of the army and navy ſeduction bill, which was agreed to, and, as well as that for allowing ſalt duty free for the curing of fiſh, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The mixed bread bill was read a ſecond time, and committed for to-morrow.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

The ſeveral bills on the table were forwarded.

Monday, Dec. 22.

On the queſtion being put, that the Houſe, at its riſing, adjourn to Monday next,

Mr Robson oppoſed it, and was proceeding to ſtate various arguments againſt it, when he was twice interrupted by different meſſages from the Houſe of Lords, and the Speaker's going up to attend the Lords Commiſſioners.

The Speaker, on his return, informed them, that the Royal Aſſent had been given by commiſſion to the Edinburgh poor relief bill, the other bill for the better relief of the poor, by diminiſhing the conſumption of wheaten flour and bread, and the bill for the accommodation of the members of both Houſes of Parliament.

After going through the other orders of the day, and the bills upon the table, the Houſe adjourned till the 29th inſt.

Monday, Dec. 29.

A Meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe, that they had agreed to the coarſe flour bill; barley, rye, and oats bounty bill; ſalt duty bill; Eaſt India rice bill, &c.

Mr Nicholls gave notice, that on Wedneſday he would move an Addreſs to his Majeſty, praying that he would take meaſures for reſtoring to this country the bleſſings of peace.

Mr Long brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply,—that for every barrel of flour imported from America, weighing 170 lb. per barrel, a bounty ſhould be granted, making the price equal to 90s. and ſo in proportion.

Mr Nicholls obſerved, that giving 100 ſhillings for the quarter of wheat, might occaſion the loſs of perhaps 40 ſhillings a quarter to the country, eſpecially if peace ſhould be ſpeedily reſtored. He doubted whether the Houſe was aware of this.

Mr Pitt ſaid, if that did happen, the Hon. Gentleman did not ſeem aware, that in any treaty of peace an article could be included, ſtipulating that the high bounty ſhould not be given. Nothing was more erroneous than to ſuppoſe that, even in a ſtate of peace, any material ſupply could be obtained from France.

Mr Nicholls ſaid, he did not allude to France only, he knew that the Hon. Gentleman could guard againſt that difficulty by treaty, but that he could not guard againſt it, with reſpect to America. If the Right Hon. Gentleman ſaid he was certain we were not to have peace, he would acknowledge he was anſwered.

Mr Pitt ſaid, his anſwer would not be, that it was certain we ſhould not have peace, but that it was uncertain whether or not we ſhould have it, for the reſtoration of that bleſſing did not depend upon our own diſpoſition only, but on that of the enemy. The tendency of the Hon. Gentlemen's objection, were it to be adopted, would be to prevent the country from receiving any ſupply for ſeveral months unleſs a peace ſhould be made.

The report was agreed to.

Mr Sheridan wiſhed to know, whether the Houſe was to expect any communication from his Majeſty reſpecting the ſituation of this country with regard to Ruſſia.

Mr Pitt replied, that he had no commands from his Majeſty to make any communication of that kind.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Mr Nicholls, after a few introductory obſervations

obſervations, moved his promiſed motion, which was,

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly requeſting that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to take into conſideration the unhappy condition of his ſubjects, ſuffering from famine, the conſequence of thoſe meaſures which his Miniſters have adopted in the proſecution of the preſent war: that Peace alone can afford immediate and complete relief from this calamity; that he would take into conſideration the decreaſe of the gold Coin, and the imminent danger of national bankruptcy, from the iſſue of paper money. That his faithful Commons ſee with much anxiety the proſpect of new conflicts with other Powers. That they are penetrated with the deepeſt affliction when they behold his Majeſty's Miniſters, alike regardleſs of the honour and ſafety of the King, and the welfare of his People, obſtinately perſevering to reſiſt every offer of the enemy to treat for Peace. That his faithful Commons have therefore thought it their duty to recommend to his Majeſty immediately to take meaſures for opening a negociation for Peace with France."

The queſtion was immediately put on this motion, when the Houſe divided. For the motion, *one!* (Mr Nicholls himſelf,) againſt it, 42.—Majority 41.

Mr Windham preſented an account of the number of men raiſed for his Majeſty's land ſervice, the number killed, and the number diſbanded, from the commencement of the war down to the preſent returns. He obſerved, that this account muſt neceſſarily be imperfect, becauſe ſeveral of the returns were made by perſons unacquainted with the buſineſs: and that ſome of the diſbanded men were afterwards incorporated into other regiments, which of courſe made the numbers appear greater than they really were. This account was made up at the Adjutant General's Office, up to the 24th of this month; but as the Houſe met but one day ſince that time, he had not before an opportunity of preſenting them. The accounts were ordered to be printed.

The Houſe was then ſummoned by the Black Rod to attend his Majeſty in the Houſe of Peers, where the royal aſſent was given to a great number of bills, and the ſpeech delivered from the throne, which the Speaker read on his return; and thus concluded the *laſt Seſſion of the Britiſh Parliament.*

Monthly Regiſter for January 1801.

Intereſting Intelligence from the London Gazettes.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 20.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of St Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated in Torbay the 14*th inſt.*

I Incloſe for their Lordſhips' information, a letter which I have received from Capt. Lukin, of his Majeſty's ſhip Thames, giving an account of the veſſels captured during his late cruize.

Thames, Plymouth Sound,
MY LORD, 13*th Dec.* 1800.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip with the arrival of his Majeſty's ſhip I command, at this anchorage; and of her having, on the 30th of laſt month, captured, fifteen leagues from the Tower of Corduan, after a chace of ſix hours, a French brig privateer called L'Actif, of 14 ſix-pounders, two long braſs twelves, and 137 men; ſhe is a particularly fine new veſſel, coppered, and had been out only one day on her firſt cruize. I learn from the priſoners, that only two Engliſh veſſels have been carried into any of the French or Spaniſh ports within theſe three months; that one of them was carried into Rochelle, the other into Paſſage. I conclude Captain Hotham will have acquainted you of our having captured, on the 29th of October laſt, at night, a ſchooner letter of marque, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, &c. having chaced her, in company with the Immortalite, all day. I am, &c.

Earl St Vincent, K. B. *W. Lukin.*

Downing-Street, Dec. 23.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is an Extract, dated Head Quarters, Muhldorf on the Inn, Thurſday, 4th December 1800, has been received from William Wickham, Eſq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

The army marched in the night of Tueſday, and before day-break yeſterday morning, towards Hohenlinden in three columns; the centre along the great road to Munich, which paſſes through Hohenlinden; the right and left in the woods on each ſide of the great road.

The corps of General Kienmayer, which was deſtined to take the enemy in flank, marched from Dorfen in the direction of Schwaben.

The columns ought all to have arrived at their deſtination a little before day break, or at the lateſt between eight and nine o'clock; but from a heavy fall of ſnow and ſleet, which continued all night and the greater part of the morning, the centre column only was at its deſtination at eight o'clock, whilſt both the left and right were ſtill conſiderably behind; and the left, under General Riſch had, beſides, loſt its way, and marched to the left towards Eberſberg, inſtead of turning to the right, in the direction of Hohenlinden.

In this ſtate of things it appears, that the diviſion of General Richepance pierced between the left and the centre about nine o'clock, got upon the great road behind the centre, and fell upon the left flank and rear of that column at the time that it had formed in front, and had juſt begun to attack the enemy's poſition.

I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what paſſed afterwards; but it ſeems that the diſorder ſoon became irretrievable, and that the retreat towards the heights of Ramſau was made with very heavy loſs, particularly in artillery. Generals Spaniorchi and Loppert are priſoners. I have not yet heard of the loſs of any other officers of the ſame rank.

Gen. Kienmayer was attacked on his march by two diviſions from Aerdrag, and ſuffered alſo ſeverely in his retreat, which he made upon Iſen in good order, on learning the diſaſter that had befallen the main army.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 27.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Matthew Smith, commanding his Majeſty's ſchooner Milbrook, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Oporto, Nov. 14, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honour to incloſe, for their Lordſhips' information, a copy of a letter I have this day written to the Right Hon. Lord Lord Keith. I am, &c.

Matthew Smith.

His Majeſty's ſchooner Milbrook, off Oporto, Nov. 14, 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that being off Oporto, in his Majeſty's ſchooner Milbrouk, under my command, early on the morning of the 13th inſtant, we fell in with a French ſhip wearing a pendant, apparently a frigate, mounting thirty-ſix guns; and as I had at that time two brigs of the Newfoundland convoy under my protection, and ſeveral veſſels appearing in the offing, which I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe part of that convoy alſo, I determined, as the only means of preſerving them, to give her battle, and made ſail to cloſe with her accordingly; at the ſame time with a view of increaſing our diſtance from the convoy.

It was nearly calm when the action commenced at eight A. M. and continued till near ten, when the enemy's colours came down; but the Milbrook at this time having her maſts, yards, ſails, and rigging very much cut, and ten of her guns diſabled, I could not prevent his taking advantage of a light breeze ſpringing up, aſſiſted by his ſweeps, to get from us.

The bravery and ſteady conduct of the officers and ſeamen under my command againſt ſuch ſuperior force, in the diſabled ſtate of the Milbrook, for a long time with only three guns oppoſed to the enemy's broadſide, and their activity in changing her poſition with the oars (not a ſail ſet,) whilſt expoſed to his raking us for fifteen minutes, merits my higheſt commendation, and does them the greateſt credit; but I ſhould fail in my duty if I did not in the ſtrongeſt manner recommend to your Lordſhip's notice Mr Thomas Fletcher, the Maſter, who, wounded in the beginning of the action, continued on deck, exerting himſelf with the greateſt bravery; as did alſo

ſo Mr Thomas Groves, the clerk, and Mr Joſe da Sa, the Portugueſe pilot.

I incloſe a liſt of wounded; and have the honour to be, &c.

Matthew Smith.

The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Liſt of Wounded.

8 ſeamen and 1 marine (ſeverely.)

Mr Thomas Fletcher, Maſter; Mr J. Parſter, ſurgeon's mate; and 1 ſeaman (ſlightly.)

Total.—2 petty officers and 10 ſeamen.

Matthew Smith.

At the Court of St James's, Jan. 1, 1801.

PRESENT,

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

This day the Great Seal of Great Britain being delivered up to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. Alexander Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the ſame was defaced in his Majeſty's preſence; and his Majeſty was thereupon pleaſed to deliver to his Lordſhip a new Great Seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to direct that the ſame be made uſe of *(pro tempore)* for ſealing all things whatever which paſs the Great Seal. *Steph. Cottrel.*

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for a General Faſt.

GEORGE R.

We, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the heavy judgments with which Almighty God is pleaſed to viſit the iniquities of this land, by a grievous ſcarcity and dearth of divers articles of ſuſtenance and neceſſaries of life; moreover, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary war in which we are engaged, for the maintenance of the independence of our crown, for the defence of the commerce, and of the rights and liberties, civil and religious, of our ſubjects; and truſting in the mercy of Almighty God, that, notwithſtanding the ſore puniſhment he hath laid upon us and upon our people, he will, if we turn to him in due contrition and penitence of heart, not only withdraw his afflicting hand, but moreover graciouſly bleſs our arms, both by ſea and land, have therefore reſolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a Public Faſt and Humiliation be obſerved throughout that part of our kingdom called Scotland, on Thurſday the twelfth day of February next; that ſo both we and our people may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our ſins; and may, in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner, ſend up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for the removal of thoſe heavy judgments which our manifold ſins and provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, and under which we at this preſent time labour; and for imploring his bleſſing and aſſiſtance on our arms, and for reſtoring and perpetuating peace, ſafety, and proſperity, to us and our dominions: And we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid public faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in Scotland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict on all ſuch as contemn and neglect the performance of ſo religious and neceſſary a duty. Our will is therefore, and we charge, that this our proclamation ſeen, ye forthwith paſs to the Market Croſs of Edinburgh, and all other places needful, and there, in our name and authority, make publication hereof, that none pretend ignorance: And our will and pleaſure is, that our Solicitor do cauſe printed copies hereof to be ſent to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, and Bailiffs of Regalities, and their Clerks, whom we ordain to ſee the ſame publiſhed; and we appoint them to ſend copies hereof to the ſeveral Pariſh Churches within their bounds, that upon the Lord's Day immediately preceding the day abovementioned, the ſame may be publiſhed, and read from the pulpits, immediately after divine ſervice.

Given at our Court at St James's, the firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and one, in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 17.

At the Court at St James's, the 14th of January, 1801.

PRESENT

The KING'S Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has received advice, that a large number of veſſels belonging

belonging to his Majeſty's ſubjects have been and are detained in the ports of Ruſſia, and that the Britiſh ſailors navigating the ſame, have been, and now are detained, as priſoners, in different parts of Ruſſia; and alſo, that during the continuance of theſe proceedings, a Confederacy of a hoſtile nature, againſt the juſt rights and intereſts of his Majeſty, and his dominions, has been entered into with the Court of St Peterſburgh by the Courts of Denmark and Sweden, reſpectively, his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Ruſſia, Denmark, or Sweden, until further order; and his Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that a General Embargo or Stop be made of all Ruſſian, Daniſh, and Swediſh ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, now within, or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all perſons and effects on board the ſaid ſhips and veſſels; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board of any of the ſaid ſhips or veſſels, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained:

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain. *W. Fawkener.*

At the Court at the Queen's-Houſe, the 16th of January, 1801.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has received advice that a large number of veſſels belonging to his Majeſty's ſubjects, have been, and are detained in the ports of Ruſſia, and that the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects in Ruſſia, has, by virtue of ſeveral orders and decrees, of the Ruſſian Government, particularly one bearing date the 29th of November laſt, O. S. (correſponding with the tenth of December N. S.) been ſeized, and directed to be applied in violation of the principles of juſtice, and of the rights of the ſeveral perſons intereſted therein; his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, as it is hereby ordered, that no Bills drawn ſince the ſaid twenty-ninth of November laſt, O. S. (correſponding with the tenth of December N. S.) by or on behalf of any perſons, being ſubjects of or reſiding in the dominions of the Emperor of Ruſſia, ſhall be accepted, or paid, without licence from one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, firſt had in that behalf, until further ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure, or until proviſion ſhall be made in reſpect thereof by Act of Parliament; whereof all perſons concerned are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

W. Fawkener.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 16.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Ville de Paris, in Torbay, the 12th Jan 1801.

I incloſe two letters of Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. detailing particulars of the meritorious exertions of himſelf, and the Officers under his command, in intercepting the enemy's ſupplies.

His Majeſty's Hired Cutter Nile, Dec. 11, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that the veſſels you ſignalled us to chace, on the 6th inſt. never came through the Paſſage, but rowed up along ſhore again, and went under Fort Lomara; I watched for them all night, but in the morning ſeeing them no more, I left the Lurcher off the Morbihan, and proceeded to execute your farther orders; on that day I ſaw a convoy courſing round Croiſic, of 15 or 16 ſail, but was in no hurry to chace, rather permitting them to get nearer to St Gildas, and in the evening ſtood out, and made the neceſſary ſignals to Mr Forbes; it fully anſwered my expectation, as he being to windward turned them all, and they made for the Villain juſt where I was; about eight we took a ſmall one juſt as the battery of St Jacques was hailing us, which I immediately manned, and ſent her with our own boat along ſhore, and by four A. M. found ourſelves in poſſeſſion of five more. This is all they could attempt, as the whole coaſts were then alarmed, and the battery of Notre Dame at the entrance of the river Peners, kept up

up ſo briſk a fire as to ſend three ſhot through the laſt veſſel; but the ſpirit of our people was ſuch that they were determined to have her out, and luckily only one man was ſlightly ſcratched with a ſplinter; on joining the Lurcher in the morning, I found ſhe had got three more, making nine, the particulars of which are expreſſed in the adjoined liſt; the four largeſt are decked, and very capable of going to England, but the other cannot; ſince the 7th Mr Forbes his been continually on the look-out, but not a ſingle veſſel, I believe, has ſtirred ſince. I am, &c.

George Argles.

A Liſt of Veſſels captured by the Nile hired Cutter, under the orders of Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, Bart.

Maria Joſeph, Pierre Midago, maſter, of 5 men, and 48 tons, from Bourdeaux bound to Breſt, laden with wine and brandy.

Notre Dame de Conſolation, Clonarie, maſter, of 5 men, and 35 tons, from Bourdeaux bound to Breſt, laden with wine and brandy.

Saint Pierre, Pierre Hoeck, maſter, of 7 men, and 39 tons, from Bourdeaux bound to Breſt, laden with wine and brandy.

L'Heloin, Matthew Rio, maſter, of 4 men and 13 tons, from Nantes bound on Auray, laden with Nantes wine.

Le Francois, Jean Le Braſs, maſter, of three men and four tons, from Nantes bound to Auray, laden with iron, tar, pottery, &c.

L'Aimable Francois, Geldo Bonligan, ter, of 55 tons, from Bordeaux bound to Breſt, laden with Bourdeaux wine.

By his Majeſty's cutter Lurcher.

Maria Joſeph, Martin Beroiſt, maſter, of 2 men and eight tons, from Nantes bound to Yannes, laden with Nantes wine.

L'Eponine, Yine Le Frank, of 3 men and 13 tons from Nantes bound to Yannes, laden with do. Driven on ſhore on Houat; cargo loſt.

Le Bon Secour, Yine Nicolane, of two men and eight tons, from Nantes bound to Yannes, laden with do. Sunk at anchor; cargo ſaved.

La Magicienne, Iſle Cleron, S. E. by S. two leagues.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that, after a ſhort chace, I this day captured, between the Iſles of Rhe and Oleron, a French ſloop laden with wine and brandy for the uſe of the combined fleet at Breſt, and have ſent her to Plymouth. I am &c. *W. Ogilvy.*

Extract of letter from Captain Rowley Bulteel commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Bellequeux, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Rio Janeiro, the 24th Auguſt 1800.

On Monday the 4th day of Auguſt, ſoon after day light, four ſail were diſcovered from the maſt-head in the north-weſt quarter, and apparently ſteering about N. by E. At 7 A. M. they hauled their wind, tacked, and ſtood towards us, upon which I bore down with the whole of my convoy: at noon the enemy perceived our force, (which was greatly exaggerated in their opinion by the warlike appearance of the China ſhips,) they bore up under a preſs of ſail, and by ſignal ſeparated

I ſtood for the largeſt ſhip, and notwithſtanding the light and baffling winds, we came up with her, and after a few chace guns, and a partial firing for about 10 minutes, at half paſt five in the afternoon (Tueſday) ſhe ſtruck her colours, and proved to be the French frigate La Concorde, of 44 guns, 18 pounders, and 444 men, commanded by Citizen Jean Francois Landolphe, capitaine de vaiſſeau, and chef de diviſion.

At 7 the ſame evening, the French frigate La Medee, of 36 guns, 12 pounders, and 315 men, commanded by Citizen Daniel Coudein, ſtruck her colours to the Bombay Caſtle, Capt. John Hamilton, and the Exeter, Capt. Henry Meriton.

The above frigates were of the ſquadron which ſailed from Rochfort the 6th day of March 1799, and having committed great depredations on the coaſt of Africa, had refitted in the Rio de la Plata, and were now cruizing on the coaſt of Brazil.

La Franchiſe, of 42 guns and 380 men, commanded by Citizen Pierre Jurien, eſcaped by throwing a part of her guns overboard, and alſo her anchors, boats, and booms, and by night coming on; as did alſo an American ſchooner, their prize, fitted as a cruizer.

On this occaſion I hope their Lordſhips will permit me to bear teſtimony of the ſpirit of the officers and ſhip's company of the Bellequeux; and I have peculiar

peculiar pleaſure in mentioning the zeal and activity I have ever found in Mr Ebdon, my Firſt Lieutenant, to whom I only do juſtice in recommending him to their Lordſhips' notice and favour.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to the captains, officers, and crews of the different ſhips under my convoy, for their ready obedience to my ſignals, and for the whole of their conduct on that day, particularly to Captains Hamilton and Meriton, who very gallantly purſued and captured the aforeſaid frigate, La Medee; and alſo to Captain Torin, of the Coutts, and Captain Spens, of the Neptune, who with great alacrity purſued La Franchiſe, although they had not the good fortune to come up with her, for the reaſons above aſſigned; and my beſt thanks are due to the whole of the commanders of the ſhips under my convoy, for their aſſiſtance, in taking a number of priſoners on board their reſpective ſhips. We arrived at Rio Janeiro on Tueſday the 12th of Auguſt.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Robert Barton, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Concorde. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Liſbon, the 4th January.

During my ſtay off the bar of Oporto, I captured the Spaniſh privateer lugger San Joſef, alias Larcon, of 6 guns and 40 men, out from Vigo, and had captured the Speedy brig, one of our convoy, and in an hour more would have captured another, as ſhe was within hail when we ſaw her.

St James's, Jan. 14, 1801.

The following Addreſs has been preſented to the King; which his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly:

To THE KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, intreat your Majeſty to receive our humble and ſincere congratulations on the final accompliſhment of a Legiſlative Union between your Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; an Union which, after all the proſperity diffuſed among your People, by your wiſe and paternal Government, your Majeſty deigned to announce from the Throne as the happieſt event of your Reign.

We truſt that the great meaſure now carried into execution will contribute, under the favour of Divine Providence, to perpetuate and to extend the bleſſings we already poſſeſs: We truſt that it will ſecure the tranquillity of the Empire, protect its Liberty, augment its Reſources, and raiſe it, if poſſible, to a ſtill more diſtinguiſhed Rank among the civilized Nations of the World.

Approaching, as we have the honour to do, your Majeſty, in the name of a City which was once the Capital of an independent kingdom, but which has long enjoyed a more enviable pre-eminence by ſharing ſo amply in the general proſperity of the Britiſh Empire, we anticipate with peculiar ſatisfaction the conſequence of an event deſtined to impart ſimilar advantages to our Siſter Iſland. Nor can we form a more patriotic wiſh for the happineſs of our fellow ſubjects, than that Ireland may experience, in the courſe of the period which now ſo auſpiciouſly opens, the ſame acceſſion of wealth, of induſtry, of concord, and of freedom, which Scotland has gained during the Century that is paſt.

That your Majeſty may be long preſerved to maintain the privileges, and to watch over the intereſts of a free, a happy, and a truly united people, is the fervent prayer of your Majeſty's moſt faithful and devoted Subjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of your City of Edinburgh in Council aſſembled.

Signed and ſealed in our preſence, and by our appointment, at Edinburgh, the 5th day of January, 1801.

WM. FETTES, *Provoſt.*

[Preſented by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.]

(End of the Gazettes.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH ARMY IN EGYPT.

Menou, General in Chief, to Bonaparte.

CITIZEN CONSUL, *Cairo. Nov.* 1.

You have, by your ſhining victories, given to France the ſplendour of which events, no more perhaps to be mentioned, were about to deprive her. Hiſtory will engrave in letters of gold the pacification of La Vendee, the re-eſtabliſhment of the finances, and the confidence of the French; the paſſage of the St Gothard and St Bernard, the battle of Marengo, and the conqueſt of a great part of Germany. Hiſtory ſhall engrave the name, the genius of Bonaparte preſiding

ſiding over all—directing all—repairing all. She will not forget, Citizen Conſul, the expedition to Egypt, an epoch which will become ſo celebrated by poſterity; for undoubtedly it will produce the civilization of Africa and of Aſia. Citizen Conſul, this army, with which you made the firſt conqueſt of Italy, with which you carried into the eaſt the name and the glory of the French Republic—this army merits all your ſolicitude and all your intereſt:—Victorious over all the united forces of Aſia, commanded by the Grand Viſier in perſon, nothing can equal its love for its country and for you, and its deſire to be always the worthy favourites of glory.

The Grand Viſier is at Jaffa, where he has employed all the reſources of force and deſpotiſm to recruit an army that will no longer meaſure itſelf with the bayonets and artillery of Frenchmen: eight or nine thouſand men who deſert, and are replaced inceſſantly, compoſe all his force. The Grand Vizier has repaired El-Ariſh with activity, but without ſkill. He has quarrelled with the Naplouſians, and with Dezzar Pacha. All the Arabs have declared war againſt him, and pillage his convoys. About 200 Engliſh are united with the troops of the Grand Vizier, and they exerciſe them at the cannon.—A Ruſſian Envoy is ſtill in the Ottoman camp, but he is viewed with great jealouſy. The Grand Vizier has written me ſeveral letters, part low, part inſolent, to demand peace. I have conſtantly anſwered him that it is at Paris only that he ought to treat.

The Captain Pacha cruiſes between Damietta and Alexandria with 20 or 25 ſhips, of which about 10 or 12 are of the line.—He is himſelf on board a three-decker, named Selim. He is the ſworn enemy of the Grand Vizier. He cordially deteſts the Engliſh. He is named Houſſain; was a Mameluck, or a white ſlave originally; has been brought up by the Grand Seignior, whoſe entire confidence he poſſeſſes. He is poliſhed, humane, and tolerably intelligent.—He ſends me often flags of truce, and is ardently deſirous of peace. He feels ſenſibly that the poſition of the Porte is highly critical. He ſays, himſelf, that if France does not ſupport it, it is gone. He is jealous of all his officers, whom he knows to be ſold to the Engliſh; but he wiſhes above all things to conclude any treaty which might increaſe his importance with his maſter. We render one another many civilities, and interchange preſents.

I write to the Miniſter at War letters full of details on all parts of the ſervice, and on our poſition.

I am labouring towards the complete organization of the country in regard to finances, the adminiſtration of juſtice, and of commerce.

I have re-eſtabliſhed, under another form, a Divan at Cairo. I have turned it into a tribunal of appeal. Three other ſimilar tribunals are eſtabliſhed in other parts of Egypt, at Smuth, at Damietta, and at Roſetta. Alexandria will be conſidered as a city of war and of commerce.

I eſtabliſh connections with all the ſurrounding Princes. The caravans arrive from all parts. I ſee my way in making Suez a grand depot of commerce.

The new organization of the finances is ſuch that we gain a great deal more revenue; and that the people pay much leſs. I get rid by degrees of the agents who cheated us; but among them I have found one man of talent, named Mallen Yacomb, who is now forming as many auxiliary troops; our demi-brigades take recruits. The 21ſt, which is in Upper Egypt, has enrolled above 200 Egyptian Muſſulmen.

Several manufactories begin to riſe up. We make beer, cloth, candles, wine, gold and ſilver lace, hats, and a very good tannery has been eſtabliſhed. Citizens Caute and Champy, men whom I cannot praiſe ſufficiently, have performed the moſt wonderful things. Citizen Conſul, they deſerve all your beneficence. I ſolicit for them a juſt national recompence.

The Inſtitute has renewed its ſeſſions. Citizen Fourier, perpetual Secretary, has conducted himſelf marvelloufly, and is of great ſervice to us. I ſhall requeſt, Citizen Conſul, that you will do ſomething for the Inſtitute.

The corps of engineers, of roads and bridges, and the geographical engineers, ſerve with diſtinction. The firſt is employed in the levelling of Egypt, and on a general ſyſtem of irrigation; beſides which ſeveral works of importance are completed, and others begun. A magnificent road, planted with trees on both ſides, extends from the ſquare Ebekies to the borders of the Nile, traverſing Boulac;

Boulac; they are now working at a road which will encircle the ſquare of Ebekeir.

All along the walls of the city, which is repaired on every point, I am making a road 60 feet broad, to be planted on both ſides with trees.

The ſecond corps, the geographical engineers, are employed by double taſk in completing a chart, which will be magnificent, and which will contain the moſt minute details. I am alſo to procure the ſoundings of all the coaſts.

The fortifications are going on with the greateſt ſpeed—every where I make them with the greateſt ſolidity. General Samſon and his inferiors are excellent officers. I particularly recommend them to you. The Miniſter at War will receive the details of the fortifications, which will enable you completely to judge of what has been done. Our artillery as to materials is on the beſt footing. Generals Sougis and Foultreir are officers of the greateſt diſtinction.

The army is in daily receipt of its pay. It is perfectly clothed and fed. I am perfectly ſatisfied with its diſcipline, and cannot ſufficiently praiſe the conduct of a great part of the General Officers and individuals. I have proſecuted, and ſtill continue to proſecute to extremity all dilapidators. It is not an eaſy thing to do good—one makes enemies; but I do not regard that, when the thing ſucceeds, and the public gains by it.

The Arabs, whom I purſue without ceaſing by dromedaries, aſk every where for peace.—Scheiks and Princes, who live 50 days journey from Egypt, ſeek for the friendſhip of the French.

I permit ſome individuals, uſeleſs to the colony, to ſay no worſe of them, to return to France.

As to myſelf perſonally, I have only the proviſional command of the army. If you ſend me a ſucceſſor, I ſhall obey him with the ſame zeal and the ſame rectitude which ever animated me for the good of my country, and the intereſt of the Republic*. Health and reſpect.

(Signed) *As. J. Menou.*

EAST INDIES.

Goa, July 7, 1800.

Colonel Welleſley has taken the field with an army, againſt an Adventurer named Doondeah Weng, who has collected a vaſt number of followers, principally cavalry, and committed depredations on the boundary of our newly acquired territory of Soondah. Doondeah, on the 29th of June, engaged and completely routed a body of the Peſhwa's troops, under Doonda Punt Golka: the latter fled, and took refuge under the walls of our fort of Halliball, in Soondah. Doondeah came ſo near in the purſuit, as to make it neceſſary for the guns to open on him, which ſoon checked him.

A circumſtance of an extraordinary nature has lately taken place in the Southward. A party of Kanareſe recruits, principally compoſed of men formerly in Tippoo's ſervice, deſerted one night from Mangalore to the number of 300, with a diſaffected Havildar at their head, made their way to the hill fort of Jemaulabad, (a place which had coſt much time and trouble, and ſome lives to our people, to get poſſeſſion of) ſurprized the garriſon, murdered the Officer commanding (Lieut. Allen, of the Honourable Company's ſervice,) and took poſſeſſion of the place, which, in ſpite of an army ſent againſt them, under the command of Lieut. Col. Cumine, of the 75th regiment, who had with him 2 mortars, and a train of artillery, they kept from the 16th of April to the 19th of June, when it was retaken; but not till after the garriſon, all but four men, had made their eſcape.

Preparations are making at Madras for the embarkation of troops. The 12th regiment, and ſome native battalions, are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs for ſervice, and it is rumoured that an expedition againſt Batavia and Manilla is about to take place, under the command of Sir James Craig. A detachment of the 84th are gone from Aden, with the Sheriff of Medina, up the Red Sea, to the neighbourhood of Suez, to act againſt the French in Egypt. Admiral Blanket is gone after them.

AMERICA.

On the 22d of November, the Preſident of the United States met both Houſes of Congreſs in the Senate Chamber, at the New City of Waſhington, and delivered a Speech in which he ſays,

"I congratulate the people of the United

* General Menou was appointed General of the army of the Eaſt on the 6th of September.

United States on the aſſembling of Congreſs at the permanent ſeat of their Government, and I congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the proſpect of a reſidence not to be changed.

"A Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the King of Pruſſia has been concluded and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the treaty to be promulgated by proclamation.

"The difficulties which ſuſpended the execution of the 6th article of our treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain, have not yet been removed. The negociation on this ſubject is ſtill depending. As it muſt be for the intereſt and honour of both nations to adjuſt this difference with good faith, I indulge confidently the expectation, that the ſincere endeavours of the Government of the United States to bring it to an amicable termination, will not be diſappointed.

"The Envoys Extraordinary, and Miniſters Plenipotentiary from the United States to France were received by the Firſt Conſul with the reſpect due to their character, and three perſons with equal powers were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the laſt official intelligence the negociation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped, that our efforts to effect an accommodation will at length meet with a ſucceſs proporfioned to the ſincerity with which they have been ſo often repeated.

"While our beſt endeavours for the preſervation of harmony with all nations will continue to be uſed, the experience of the world, our own experience, admoniſh us of the inſecurity of truſting too confidently to their ſucceſs. We cannot, without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon thoſe meaſures of ſelf-protection, which we adapted to our ſituation, and to which, notwithſtanding our pacific policy, the violence and injuſtice of others may again compel us to reſort.

"As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irreſiſtibly drawn to the important ſcenes which ſurround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore, and of wiſdom to avoid the cauſes which may have produced it. If turning our eyes homeward, we find reaſon to rejoice at the proſpect which preſents itſelf; if we perceive the interior of our country proſperous, free, and happy; if all enjoy in ſafety, under the protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their own labour, we ought to fortify and cling to thoſe inſtitutions, which have been the ſource of ſuch real felicity, and reſiſt, with unaboted perſeverance, the progreſs of theſe Dangerous Innovations, which may diminiſh their influence.

John Adams."

FRANCE.

PARIS, *Dec.* 25.

Yeſterday at eight in the evening the Firſt Conſul was repairing to the Oratorio with his Picquet. When arrived at the Rue Nicaiſe, a miſerable cart with a ſmall horſe harneſſed in it, ſtood placed in ſuch a manner as to impede the paſſage. The coachman, although driving very faſt, had the addreſs to avoid it. A few moments afterwards, a dreadful exploſion took place, which broke the windows of the carriage, wounded the horſe of the laſt man of the Picquet, broke all the windows in the neighbourhood, killed three women, a grocer, and a child. The number of wounded which has yet come to our knowledge amounts to fifteen: they conſiſt of paſſengers, and of the occupiers of houſes in the neighbourhood. About fifteen houſes were materially injured.

It appears that this cart contained a ſort of infernal machine, The exploſion was heard by every one in Paris; part of the wheel of the cart was blown over the roof into the court-yard of Cambaceres. The Firſt Conſul continued his journey, and took his ſeat at the Oratorio.

It was difficult perfectly to underſtand and to take any intereſt in the Oratorio, and the reports which were in circulation in the Theatre reſpecting the horrid aſſaſſination attempted a ſecond time againſt the life of the Chief Conſul, and that in ſuch an extraordinary manner. Bonaparte did not leave the Theatre till the curtain dropped. Returning home, he found there the Miniſters, Counſellors of State, and Generals, who had come to receive his orders. Beſides theſe, there were Members of the Tribunate and of the Legiſlative Body, and a great number of the Public Functionaries

tionaries of Paris, all of whom came to teſtify their joy at witneſſing his eſcape rom this danger.

All Paris has been anxious to ſee the miſchief produced by this terrible exploſion. It is dreadful. The windows of the Chateau de Thuilleries, and of the houſes which ſurround the Greater and Leſs Carouſel, are broken.—The whole of the ſtreets of St. Nicaiſe, St. Thomas, L'Echelle, and Chartres, were ſhook as with an earthquake. A ſhock ſo conſiderable in ſo populous a quarter muſt have been fatal to a great many. The number of victims is not, however, ſo conſiderable as was at firſt ſuppoſed. From the Report of the Juſtice of Peace of the Diviſion of the Thuilleries, it appears that only five perſons were killed, a man and four women; ten grievouſly wounded have been carried to different Hoſpitals. It is not yet preciſely known how many have been more ſlightly wounded in their ſhops and rooms.—This is meant to remove the impreſſion produced by theſe lying relations, evidently written under the dictation of fear. (*Publiciſte.*)

[The Prefect of the Police, in an Advertiſement, deſcribes the horſe, and offers a reward to whoever will diſcover the owner.]

The Prefect of Police to the General Chief Conſul.

"*Paris, Dec.* 26.

"I have the honour to inform you, that this afternoon, at two o'clock, I have cauſed to be arreſted a perſon named Chevalier, who had a temporary reſidence in the houſe des Blanc-Marteaus. There was ſeized along with him an infernal machine, conſtructed on the moſt deteſtable plan, a baſket full of fireworks, and ſome papers. I have at the ſame time arreſted an individual named Veycer, ſignalized as one of his accomplices, and at whoſe houſe he lodged; one named Burlay, and a woman called Bourquet; all of whom have affirmed that Chevalier was not in the houſe at the time when inquiries were made for him there, though they knew well that he was there, and had converſed with him. Theſe four invalids are detained in ſeparate and ſolitary confinement. We ſhall proceed to interrogate them. "Health and Reſpect,

(Signed) "*Dubois.*"

"The examination of Chevalier and his accomplices has commenced. Twelve individuals, ſeized at this moment, evidently appear to form part of this conſpiracy."

PARIS, *Jan.* 4. 1801.

Memin, the famous aſſaſſin of Madame Lamballe, ſo often arreſted and let looſe on ſociety, is one of thoſe concerned in the plot of the 24th ult. againſt the life of the Chief Conſul, and has at laſt fallen into the hands of juſtice.

DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 10th inſt. ſtates, that Mr Brummer, the Daniſh Conſul, who had been at the Court of Peterſburgh, arrived a day or two before at Copenhagen, and that he brought with him the Convention which had been ſigned in that capital relative to the Neutral Navigation of the Northern Powers. With reſpect to the demand of the Engliſh Government, whether Denmark intended to aſſiſt the Armed Neutrality to its utmoſt extent, the Daniſh Government has given a categorical anſwer in the affirmative. One hundred of the military have been ſent to Cronberg, to work at the fortifications of that place.

COPENHAGEN, *Jan.* 10.

Mr Drummond, the Engliſh Charge d'Affairs at our Court, has deſired to know what part Denmark was about to take in certain negociations that were carrying on relative to an armed neutrality, which England conſidered as hoſtile to her intereſt. He has received for anſwer, "That the Convention which the King was reſolved to ſign, had for its object, to ſupport his juſt rights, and to defend the ſame againſt every Power that ſhould attempt to injure them, without pointing at England any more than any other Power."

RUSSIA.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

Proclamation of his Imperial Majeſty, Emperor of all the Ruſſias, &c.

Whereas it has been repreſented by many Subjects of Ruſſia, that large ſums of money are due to them from Engliſh Merchants reſident in Ruſſia, and that payment of ſuch Debts cannot be obtained; his Imperial Majeſty's College of Commerce at St. Peterſburgh, by virtue of powers veſted in them, for the purpoſe of promoting an adjuſtment and liquidation of the Debts due to the Ruſſian

ſian Merchants from the Engliſh Merchants, have appointed and ordained an Eſpecial Commiſſion, or Board of Commiſſioners, for managing Engliſh Property, and they direct the ſaid Board to be conſtituted, and their operations and proceedings to be guided by the following regulations:

I. It ſhall conſiſt of two Ruſſian, two Engliſh, and two Merchants of other Nations, all of whom ſhall be men of known good character, and the Engliſh ſhall be choſen or ſelected by the Engliſh Merchants; to whom ſhall be added one of the Members of the Imperial College of Commerce in St Peterſburgh.

II. All matters that come under their cognizance, ſhall be adjuſted conformably to the accuſtomed rules and eſtabliſhed uſage in trade: they are to decide amongſt themſelves by a majority of votes, upon matters under diſcuſſion; but in caſe of any points involving the intereſts of the Ruſſian Commerce, the opinion of his Imperial Majeſty's Counſellor of the College of Commerce is to ſuperſede the majority of votes, ſubject, however, to the concurrence of the College of Commerce.

III. Every Britiſh Merchant reſident in Ruſſia, without excepting ſuch as have ſubſcribed themſelves viſitors, ſhall deliver to the Commiſſioners in writing, a ſtatement of all the Balances of Accounts in their books, and a ſchedule of Effects and Goods in their poſſeſſion: and they ſhall, when required, deliver to the Commiſſioners their Books of Accounts out of their accounting houſes.

IV. Every Ruſſian Subject, who has any claim or demand upon an Engliſhman, of whatever nature or kind it may be, or who is indebted to a Britiſh Subject, ſhall tranſmit an account of the particulars of ſuch debts or claims to the Commiſſioners, within four months from the date of the publication of this Ordinance, and in default thereof, the Commiſſioners are not to take cognizance of any claims after that period.

V. The Commiſſioners are to diſpoſe of all Engliſh Effects now ſequeſtrated, and to receive all Balances of Accounts, and to bring the whole into one general maſs *.

VI. The Ruſſian Subjects ſhall receive out of the Fund of the Engliſh Property (collected as before directed,) after admiſſion of the validity and juſtneſs of the Claimants, an equal dividend upon their reſpective demands, and full ſatisfaction.

VII. In caſe the Fund of Engliſh Property does not prove adequate to the demands of the Ruſſian creditors; or that there ſhall remain a ſurplus, then the reſult ſhall be communicated to the College of Commerce at St Peterſburgh.

VIII. The Commiſſioners ſhall not be accountable or reſponſible for their deciſions, nor ſhall there be any appeal from their determinations, either by petition or any other way, on any account whatever.

IX. To defray the expence and management of the Board of Commiſſioners, and for the ſalary of their Clerks and Agents, both Debtors and Creditors ſhall allow them one half per Cent. upon the amount of the reſpective ſums brought under their conſideration.

St Peterſburgh, the 17th Nov. 1800.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, *Dec.* 31.

The following Proclamation was publiſhed on the 28th in the Court Gazette:

"As in the Proclamation iſſued on the 24th inſt. it was announced, that Negociations were entered into for Peace; at the ſame time our faithful ſubjects and citizens were called upon to be ready to make every exertion in defence of their property and effects; and it is now hereby notified, that between the Auſtrian and French troops, an Armiſtice for 30 days, with 15 days notice, making in the whole 45 days, has been concluded. Notwithſtanding the certain hope we entertain of an approaching concluſion of peace, yet as it behoves every prudent Government, till peace is actually concluded, to remit in no manner the preparations for defence and ſecurity, on which the welfare of the whole Monarchy depends, as well as the property and tranquillity of individuals; with reſpect to this defence, it is therefore ordered, that ſuch as are to ſerve in perſon, ſhall appear before the proper officers, and receive their directions under the orders of the General of Artillery the Prince of Wirtemberg. Such as cannot ſerve in perſon, but are in poſſeſſion of arms, ſhall deliver up the ſame to the Arſenal, to be employed in defence

* Similar to a Bankrupt's Effects.

defence of the city, whence they may receive them again at the peace.

" People of the Auſtrian Monarchy! you have ever lived under the happieſt and mildeſt Government; to this all Europe aſſents: Auſtrians! your fidelity to your Religion, your Princes, and your Country; your morality, your courage, your bravery in all the Wars you have waged, have ever been your inheritance, and an example to others, however the fortune of War may be changeable to every State and every People. This mutability is in the nature of human events; but the virtues of a People, their courage, fidelity, and loyalty to their Monarch; the State and Religion (the greateſt good and comfort of man,) nothing can ſo alter or depreſs, that they ſhall not be exerted, and calmly repair every loſs.—Perſevere, therefore, and Peace ſhall reſtore every thing.

" *Count Lehrbach.*
" Miniſter of State, and Plenipotentiary Court-Commiſſary."

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *Jan.* 1.

" This day the great event of the Union took place. The guns of the Caſtle were fired, and the Union Flag hoiſted, and a Feu-de Joie fired by the Yeomanry and Militia.

" From this day forward we are the Brethren of Britons, enjoying the ſame Laws, the ſame Conſtitution, the ſame Legiſlature, and the ſame Parental Care of our beloved Father and Sovereign. No longer ſhaken by the agitation of Local Politics, which, like the broken and dangerous waves of a narrow ſea expoſed our ſeparate State to continual danger, we this day launch forth into the great expanſe of the World, protected by the Union Flag, and Joint Poſſeſſors of the Dignities, the Reſpect, and the Power enjoyed by the Empreſs of the Ocean. In the ſpirit of enterprize which animates our Merchants; in the laudable zeal for Agricultural Improvement which pervades the country; in the buſtle of buſineſs which fills our ſtreets, we hail and acknowledge the firſt and moſt grateful advantages of this meaſure.

The number of Peers who repreſent Ireland in the Imperial Purliament, is 28 Temporal and 4 Spiritual. There are forty Iriſh Peers who are alſo Britiſh.

DUBLIN, *Jan.* 11.

" A number of Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels have been detained in Dublin harbour.—Two days before the accounts of the embargo arrived twelve veſſels belonging to thoſe countries failed, but as ſwift ſailing cutters are diſpatched after them, it is thought they will again be brought in.

" Thurſday night, Major Sirr apprehended two men in Francis-ſtreet, in the act of caſting bullets. One of them calls himſelf Bryan Early, but, it ſeems, aſſumes many other names; the other is James Cullen, and are from the county of Wicklow. They had caſt above 300 bullets, moſt of which had not been ſeparated, but were in the ſtate they were taken from the moulds, which the Major ſecured with the offenders."

" An affair of honour took place a few days ago, at Enniſcorthy, between John Tottenham, Eſq. a commander of a yeomanry corps, in the county of Wexford, and John Colclough, Eſq. of Dublin, of the attornies corps, in which the latter gentleman was unfortunately ſhot in the firſt fire."

ENGLAND.

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

Declaring his Majeſty's pleaſure concerning the Royal Stile and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its Dependencies, and alſo the Enſigns, Armorial Flags, and Banners thereof.

GEORGE R.

Whereas by the firſt article of the articles of Union of Great Britain and Ireland, ratified and confirmed by two acts of Parliament, the one paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, and the other in the Parliament of Ireland, and reſpectively entitled, " An act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland," it was declared, That the ſaid kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland ſhould, upon this day, being the firſt day of January, in the year of our Lord 1801, for ever after be united into one kingdom, by the name of *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*; and that the royal ſtile and titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the ſaid united kingdom and its dependencies, and alſo the enſigns armorial, flags, and banners thereof, ſhould be ſuch as we, by our royal proclamation, under the Great Seal

Seal of the united kingdom, ſhould appoint; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to appoint and declare that our royal ſtile and title ſhall henceforth be accepted, taken, and uſed, as the ſame are ſet forth in manner and form following: That is to ſay, the ſame ſhall be expreſſed in the Latin tongue by theſe words:-- "*GEORGIUS TERTIUS, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defenſor:*" And in the Engliſh tongue by theſe words:-- "GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith." And that the arms or enſigns armorial of the ſaid united kingdom ſhall be quarterly, firſt and fourth, England; ſecond, Scotland; third, Ireland: And it is our will and pleaſure, that there ſhall be borne therewith, on an eſcocheon of pretence, the arms of our dominions in Germany enſigned with the electoral bonnet. And it is our will and pleaſure that the ſtandard of the ſaid united kingdom ſhall be the ſame quartering as are herein-before declared to be the arms or enſigns armorial of the ſaid united kingdom, with the eſcocheon of pretence thereon, herein before deſcribed: And that the union flag ſhall be azure, the croſſes-ſaltires of St Andrew and St Patrick, quarterly per ſaltire counter changed argent and gules; the latter fimbriated of the ſecond; ſurmounted by the croſs of St George of the third, fimbriated as the ſaltire. And our will and pleaſure further is, that the ſtile and titles aforeſaid, and alſo the arms or enſigns armorial aforeſaid, ſhall be uſed henceforth, as far as conveniently may be, on all occaſions wherein our royal ſtile and titles or arms or enſigns armorial ought to be uſed. But, nevertheleſs, it is our will and pleaſure that all ſuch gold, ſilver, and copper monies as, on the day before this firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and one, were current and lawful monies of Great Britain, and all ſuch gold, ſilver, and copper monies as ſhall, on or after this day, be coined by our authority with the like impreſſions, until our will and pleaſure ſhall be otherwiſe declared, ſhall be deemed and taken to be current and lawful monies of the ſaid United Kingdom in Great Britain; and that all ſuch gold, ſilver, and copper monies as on the day before this firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and one, were current and lawful monies of Ireland, and all ſuch gold, and ſilver and copper monies as ſhall, on or after this day, be coined by our authority with the like impreſſions, until our will and pleaſure ſhall be otherwiſe declared, ſhall be deemed and taken to be current and lawful monies of the ſaid United Kingdom in Ireland; and all ſuch monies as ſhall have been coined for, and iſſued in any of the dominions of the ſaid United Kingdom, and declared by our proclamation to be current and lawful money of ſuch dominions reſpectively, bearing our ſtile, or title, or arms, or enſigns armorial, or any part or parts thereof, and all monies which ſhall hereafter be coined and iſſued according to ſuch proclamations, ſhall continue to be lawful and current money of ſuch dominions reſpectively, notwithſtanding ſuch change in our ſtile, titles, and arms, or armorial bearings reſpectively as aforeſaid, until our pleaſure ſhall be further declared thereupon. And all and every ſuch monies as aforeſaid ſhall be received and taken in payment in Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively, and in the dominions thereunto belonging, after the date of this our proclamation, in ſuch manner, and as of the like value and denomination as the ſame were received and taken before the date hereof. And it is our will and pleaſure, that the ſeveral dies and marks which have been uſed to denote the ſtamp duties, and all other ſtamps and marks and inſtruments, which, before the iſſuing of this our proclamation, ſhall have been in actual uſe for any public purpoſe, and in which our royal ſtile and titles, or our arms or enſigns armorial, or any part or parts thereof reſpectively, may be expreſſed, ſhall not, by reaſon of this our proclamation, or any thing therein contained, be changed or altered, until the ſame may be conveniently ſo changed or altered, or until our pleaſure ſhall be fully declared thereupon: But that all ſuch dies, ſtamps, marks, and inſtruments reſpectively, bearing our royal ſtile and titles, or arms or enſigns armorial, uſed before this firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and one, or any parts or part of ſuch ſtile, titles, or of ſuch arms or enſigns armorial, ſhall have the like force and effect as the ſame had before the ſaid firſt day of January inſtant.

Given at our Court at St James's, the firſt day of January one thouſand eight

eight hundred and one, in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Returns Preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Mr Secretary at War.

Return of the number of men who have been raiſed for the ſervice of the army ſince the commencement of the preſent war, as far as can be made up from the documents in the Adjutant-General's Office, to Nov. 1800.

24th Dec. 1800.

Yrs.	Rk. & File	Yrs.	Rk. & File.
1793—	17,033	1797—	16,096
1794—	38,563	1798—	21,457
1795—	40,463	1799—	41,316
1796—	16,336	1800—	17,124

Total, 208,388.

Note.—The number ſtated in the above return include thoſe received as drafts by one regiment from another, as well as thoſe originally enliſted. It has been found impoſſible to avoid this blended ſtatement, as the column in the regimental monthly returns, which gives the number of men "recruited or joined," includes the transfers from other corps, and which have ſeldom been accounted for at the foot of the returns; the above return cannot therefore, with any degree of certainty, be conſidered as giving the actual number of men brought into the ſervice of the army in the period ſtated. The militia are not included in this, or the two following returns, the manner of keeping up thoſe forces differing entirely from the principle on which the regular army is recruited. *Harry Calvert, A. G.*

Return of the number of men who have been diſcharged from the ſervice of the army, on account of wounds or bodily infirmity, ſince the commencement of the preſent war, as far as can be made up from documents in the Adjutant-General's Office.—24th December, 1800.

Yrs.	Rk. & File.	Yrs.	Rk. & File.
1793,—	2,234	1797,—	7,981
1794,—	4,229	1798,—	7,772
1795,—	26,005	1799,—	8,734
1796,—	14,634	1800,—	4,321

Total 75,910.

Note.—The above numbers include not only thoſe entirely diſcharged from the ſervice, but ſuch as have been transferred from one regiment to another, both being placed under the head of "diſcharged men," in the monthly returns; leaving no clue to form a more ſpecific ſtatement; and of the former diſcharged, many are diſcharged for other cauſes than wounds or bodily infirmities.

Harry Calvert, A. G.

Return of the number of men who have been killed in action, or who have died in the ſervice of the army, ſince the commencement of the preſent war, as far as can be made up from documents in the Adjutant General's office, to Nov. 24, 1800.

Yrs.	Rk. & File	Yrs.	Rk. & File.
1793—	2,059	1797—	5,967
1794—	8,596	1798—	4,008
1795—	11,870	1799—	5,071
1796—	9,858	1800—	1,542

Total, 48,971.

Note.—In the above return it has not been practicable to diſtinguiſh the number of men who have been killed in action, from thoſe who have died a natural death, as they are alike returned, in the column of "Dead," to the Adjutant General.

Dec. 24. 1800. *Harry Calvert, A. G.*

Return of the total number of effective rank and file actually ſerving in the pay of Great Britain, as per laſt returns. —Adjutant General's Office, Dec. 14, 1800.

Total, 168,082 rank and file.

Note.—The above is the moſt correct ſtatement which can be formed of the number of effective rank and file actually ſerving in the pay of Great Britain, according to the lateſt returns, including invalids, militia, and foreign corps, as well as the regular and fencible troops.

Harry Calvert, A. G.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN, *Dec.* 29.

"In the midſt of the preſent ſcarcity and dearth of proviſions, it is no ſmall conſolation to reflect on the proſpect which we may reaſonably entertain, under the Bleſſing of Providence, of a ſucceeding year of plenty. The labouring, in every part of the country, is much more forward than it has been at this ſeaſon for ſome years paſt—and the quality of the ſeed is univerſally excellent. From this flattering proſpect it has reſulted, that offers have been made by an intelligent and reſpectable landholder, (and we believe contracted for) to deliver at Aberdeen, Oatmeal of next crop,

at

at Sixteen Shillings per boll!"—*Aberdeen Journal.*

Extract of a Letter from on board the ſhip Mercurius, off Elſineur, dated Dec. 11. 1800, *to a Gentleman of Glaſgow.*

"In my laſt I only mentioned, that an embargo was laid on the Britiſh ſhips at Riga; but the ſhips are now taken poſſeſſion of, and all the Britiſh property, in every ſhip of whatſoever nation, is ſequeſtrated. The ſmall ſhips, among which is Mr Swinton's Ann, have been taken into the canal, or mote, which ſurrounds the city, the larger ones lie at the Dam, and at Bulderaa, and thoſe which were ſo large as to be neceſſarily loaded in the bay, have been lightened and carried into Bulderaa, by Ruſſian ſoldiers and ſailors. Two days before we left Riga, the maſters and crews of fourteen ſhips were marched into the country, only three men were left on board each ſhip to take care of the ſhips. Among this firſt diviſion were Captains Martin and Hardie. The whole are to be lodged in ſeven villages, within the government of Riga, in the province of Livonia, under the inſpection of their captains, and the controul of the Police. At Peterſburgh the Britiſh ſailors made a conſiderable reſiſtance, and from Riga, two ſhips crews made their eſcape in the night by going to ſea in large open boats; it is hoped that they have reached Memel. I know of no Engliſhmen that have eſcaped from Ruſſia, except Capt. Jewſon, my fellow-traveller, and myſelf."

EDINBURGH.

High Court of Juſticiary.

Dec. 30. Came on the trial of Lachlan Love, late a private in the 1ſt or Argyleſhire regiment of North Britiſh militia, accuſed of breaking into the ſhop of Andrew Carmichael, ſhoemaker in Newbigging, Muſſelburgh, and carrying off twenty pieces of leather, in the month of March laſt.

A proof was led, which laſted a conſiderable time, after which the Lord Advocate for the proſecution, and Mr Thomſon for the pannel, ſeverally charged the Jury. The Lord Juſtice Clerk addreſſed the Jury in a pretty long ſpeech, after which the Jury were incloſed, and appointed to give in their verdict next day, at eleven o'clock, which they accordingly did, finding the libel *proven*; but, on account of his former good character, and other alleviating circumſtances, unanimouſly recommended him to mercy. The Court pronounced ſentence, ordaining the priſoner to be hanged at the ordinary place of execution on Wedneſday the 11th of February next.

Counſel for the Crown—The Lord Advocate and George Abercromby, Eſq.—Agent, H. Warrender, Eſq.

For the Pannel—Thomas Thomſon and F. Horner, Eſqrs.—Agent, Mr William Alleſter.

31. The Court proceeded to the trial of John Inglis, labourer, lately reſiding at Preſton, in the county of Edinburgh, accuſed of having, on the night of the 2d of July, or early in the morning of the 3d of that month, feloniouſly ſtolen, or carried off, from a park near Preſton, a grey horſe, the property of Sir John Callander, Bart. of Weſterton, which he afterwards ſold to George Hamilton, carter, in the Graſsmarket. The priſoner pled Guilty, in conſequence of which, and its being his firſt offence, the Lord Advocate reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The Court ordained him to be tranſported beyond ſeas for ſeven years.

Counſel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate, and George Abercromby, Eſq.—Agent, Hugh Warrender, Eſq.—For the priſoner, G. J. Bell, and James Reddie, Eſqrs.—Agent, Mr Andrew Sivewright.

Thereafter came on the trial of Peter Anderſon, accuſed of theft. The libel charges him with having, on the night between the 29th and 30th days of November laſt, feloniouſly broke open a window in the houſe of Robert Hunter, grocer in Dalkeith, and having entered the houſe, of ſtealing from the till 12s. or thereby, in ſilver; after which he broke open a cheſt of drawers in a bedroom of the ſaid houſe, with an intent to ſteal what was therein, but was detected, and immediately thereafter ſeized. The Jury returned their verdict next morning, unanimouſly finding the Priſoner Guilty; but on account of his youth, candid confeſſion, and other alleviating circumſtances recommended him to Mercy. The Lord Juſtice Clerk obſerved, that the province of the Court was to pronounce ſentence on the Priſoner, which was, that he ſhould be hanged

hanged at the common place of execution, on Wedneſday the 11th day of February next.

Counſel for the Crown, George Abercromby and John Burnet, Eſqrs. Agent, Hugh Warrender, Eſq.—For the Priſoner, Patrick Walker and James Keay, Eſqrs. Agent, James Wylie, Eſq.

On Sunday night, January 4th, and Monday the 5th, we had a continued and violent gale of wind from the S. W. A good deal of damage was done to the roofs of many houſes in town, and a number of chimney canns, &c. blown down. The ſhips in Leith Roads drifted conſiderably, and one ſhip was obliged to cut away her maſts.

By the violence of the ſtorm of wind at Glaſgow, on Sunday and Monday, one of the largeſt trees in the Green was torn up by the roots, a new unfiniſhed houſe in Gorbals, another in Mitchell Street, and the ſide wall of a tenement in Gallowgate were blown down.—The temporary wooden building in Ingram Street, in which the Panorama of the Burning of the Boyne was exhibited, was ſhattered to pieces, and the Painting completely deſtroyed. Two veſſels at the Broomielaw were driven on the quay, and having been damaged in the hull filled with water and ſunk. Many chimnies were blown down.

Upon the evening of Monday the 5th January, in the violent ſtorm, Henry Black, tenant to Sir James Dalyell of Binns, on his way home from Borrowſtounneſs, on horſeback, paſſing the Upper Coalliery of Grange, fell into a very deep uninclоſed pit, which had not been going for a conſiderable time, and both he and the horſe were unfortunately killed.

Jan. 6. Saturday laſt, about two o'clock P. M. as the long boat belonging to an American ſhip riding in Leith Roads, was on the paſſage for the harbour, with the Captain, mate, two ſailors, an Exciſe and Cuſtom-houſe officers, a ſudden ſquall came on, and ſhe overſet. The Cuſtom-houſe officer, who has but one hand, was driven a conſiderable diſtance from the boat, to which, with her keel uppermoſt, the other five clung. Capt. Shiels of the Safeguard gun-boat, then in the Roads, obſerving the accident, immediately manned his boat, and ſent her to their aſſiſtance, and ſhe ſoon came up with the perſons who had got on the keel. The Captain, however, called out to them to go and ſave the old man at a diſtance in the firſt place, who providentially had laid hold of an oar that was paſſing him. They did ſo, and afterwards returned to the boat, and brought the whole ſix ſafe into Leith.

The ſhips belonging to Scotland, detained in Ruſſia, ſo far as we have yet learnt, amount to Forty-one, of which Two belong to Leith, viz. Fame, and Preſcott; Seven belong to Dundee, viz. Blair, Navigator, Speedwell, Alexander, Eliza, Tagus, and Nymph; Five from Aberdeen, viz. Hope, Ganges, Conſolo, Pomona, and Phœnix; Five from Montroſe, viz. Fortune, Hope, Aurora, Induſtry, and Betſey; Three from Arbroath, viz. Betſey and Suſan, James, and Nymph; One from Alloa, viz. Jane; Two from Grangemouth, viz. Adventure, and Ann; Seven from Kirkcaldy, viz. Minerva, Pilgrim, Supply, Concord, Lively, Chance, and Reſolution; Three from Borrowſtounneſs, viz. Jane, John and Richard, and Elizabeth: Two from Peterhead, viz. Minerva, and Diana; One from Anſtruther, viz. Barbara and Mary; Two from Dyſart, viz. Prompt, and Truſty; One from Kincardine, viz. Kennet.—Total from Scotland, Forty-one; and from England, One Hundred and Sixty-one.

13. This forenoon, about 11 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the upper part of a houſe in the Kirkgate, near the church-yard, at Leith, which burnt with great fury from the partitions in the houſe being compoſed of wood; and for ſome time threatened the deſtruction of ſeveral adjoining houſes. A vaſt concourſe of people ſpeedily aſſembled upon the firſt alarm, and the Military and Volunteers lining the ſtreets, for the purpoſe of keeping order, a conſtant ſupply of water was obtained for the engines, which were conducted with ſo much effect, that the progreſs of the flames was ſoon checked, and the fire in a ſhort time after completely got under. We regret exceedingly to add, that two children, one aged five, and the other three years, being locked in a room, their parents having gone out in the morning to their work, unfortunately periſhed in the flames. A young man aſſiſting fell from a conſiderable height, broke his back, and we are ſorry to ſay is ſince dead. Another perſon had his

arm

arm broke, and a third, by a fall from a ladder, was much hurt. The houſes were inhabited by a number of poor people, who have loſt a great part of their property. The fire-engines belonging to Leith were of great ſervice, as were a number of ſailors, &c. from the ſhore. It is not known how the fire began.

Jan. 14. The Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, in their robes, preceded by the city ſword and mace-bearers, paid a viſit to the Lords of Seſſion during their ſitting. His Lordſhip and the Magiſtrates were admitted within the bar, when the Lord Provoſt addreſſed the Court in an appropriate ſpeech, and was replied to by the Lord Preſident, who, in name of the Court, congratulated the Magiſtrates on the excellent ſtate of the police of the city, and on the ſucceſs of their humane exertions in behalf of the poor of the city and neighbourhood. The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates having paid their reſpects to the Court and Bar, retired to the Council Chamber.

Jan. 20. George Buchan Hepburn, Eſq. was received as a Baron of Exchequer, in place of the late Baron Gordon, deceaſed—At ſame time, Mr Patrick Walker, advocate, was admitted Deputy Uſher of Court, in room of Thomas Tod, Eſq. writer to the ſignet, deceaſed.

Peter Anderſon and Lauchlan Love, lately convicted before the High Court of Juſticiary of ſhop-breaking, and ordained to be hanged on the 11th of February; have received a remiſſion of their ſentence: Anderſon on condition of being tranſported beyond ſeas for life, and Love for ſeven years.

Jan 26. The High Court of Juſticiary met to conſider the verdict formerly mentioned in the caſe of George Elliot, for forgery, or iſſuing Bank Notes, knowing them to be forged.—This being a caſe of conſiderable importance and difficulty, the Court delayed giving judgment for a fortnight.

Jan. 28. The Magiſtrates and Council reſolved to preſent the reverend Dr George Baid, to be one of the miniſters of the High Church, in room of Dr Blair; the rev. Mr David Dickſon, of the College Church, to the New North Church, in room of Dr Baird; and the rev. Mr Robert Anderſon, of Eaſtwood, in the preſbytery of Paiſley, to the College church, in room of Mr Dickſon.

MEAL MARKET.

Jan. 6. This day there were 373 bolls of Lothian Oatmeal in Edinburgh Market, which ſold at 45s. 44s. and 43s. 6d. per boll. Beſt retail price per peck, 2s. 9¾d. Second, 2s. 9¼d. Third, 2s, 7½d. There were 112 bolls Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 30s. to 31s. per boll.

13. This day the price of Oatmeal fell a little in Edinburgh Market. There were 327 bolls of Lothian Oatmeal in Market, which ſold at 43s. 42s. and 41s. per boll. Beſt retail price per peck, 2s. 8¼d. Second, 2s. 7½d. Third, 2s. 6¼d. There were 152 bolls Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 28s. to 30s. per boll.

20. This day the price of Oatmeal fell upwards of twopence per peck in Edinburgh Market.—There were 280 bolls of Lothian Oatmeal in Market, which ſold at 40s. 6d. 39s. 6d. and 39s. per boll. Beſt retail price per peck, 2s. 6d. Second, 2s. 5½d.. Third, 2s. 5d. There were alſo 79 bolls of Barley and Peaſe Meal, which ſold from 27s. 6d. to 30s. per boll.

27. This day there were 230 bolls of Lothian Oatmeal in Edinburgh Market, which ſold at 45s. and 44s. per boll. Beſt retail price per peck, 2s. 9¼d. Second, 2s. 9d. There were alſo 54 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 30s. to 31s. per boll.

BIRTHS.

At Yarmouth, the Lady of Capt. Wright of the R. Navy, a ſon.

Mrs Purvis, of Broomhouſe, a ſon.

Dec. 29, 1800. At her houſe, Antigua Street, Mrs Duncan of Stonywynd, her ſeventh ſon.

Jan. 2. 1801, At Monymuſk, Lady Grant of Monymuſk, a daughter.

14. At her houſe, Princes Street, Mrs Macnab, a daughter.

At Roſe Caſtle the Lady of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Carliſle, of a tenth ſon and child.

18. Mrs Robertſon Ednam, a ſon.

21. Mrs Walker, Mallendean, a daughter.

—. Mrs Stewart, Stonefield, a ſon.

21. At her houſe in Grotvenor-place, the Lady of Colonel Auſtruther, a daughter.

22. At Cleland, the Lady of Murton Dalrymple, Eſq. of Furdel, a ſon and heir.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES.

At London, Crptain Dundas, of the R. Navy, to Miſs Charlotte Wood.

At York, Captain Brown, to Miſs Donaldſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr Donaldſon, of that city.

At Alnwick, Charles Hutchinſon, Eſq. Captain of Artillery in the Hon. the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Lambert, daughter of Anthony Lambert, Eſq. of Alnwick.

Lieut. Campbell, of the Bombay Marine, to Miſs Gregory, of Windſor.

Aug. 9, 1800. At Fort St George, in the Eaſt Indies, Mr John Locke, of the Hon. the Eaſt India Company's ſhip Marquis Wellaſley, to Miſs Cullen, daughter of Col. Cullen, of his Majeſty's Scots Brigade, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Archibald Hope, of Pinkie, Bart.

Dec. 27. At Arbroath, the Rev. Andrew Ferguſſon, miniſter at Maryton, to Miſs Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of the Rev. William Bruce, miniſter of the Epiſcopal congregation, Arbroath.

29. At Glaſgow, James Dalzell, Eſq. ſurgeon, 32d regiment of Foot, to Miſs Elizabeth M'Culloch, daughter of the deceaſed David M'Culloch, Eſq. of Leaths.

—. At Dundee, Capt. James Robertſon of the 76th Regt. of Foot, to Miſs Catharine Guild, daughter of Mr John Guild, merchant.

31. At Holme, J. Troup, Eſq. to Miſs Jane Roſe, ſecond daughter of John Roſe, Eſq. of Holme.

Jan. 8. 1801. At Edinburgh. Capt. Chas. Dallas, of the Hon. the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Haldane, eldeſt daughter of the late George Haldane, Eſq. of Gleneagles.

—. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lord Downe, to Miſs Margaret Jean Ainſlie, eldeſt daughter of Sir Phillip Ainſlie of Pilton.

9. At Bowbridge, Mr Robert Wright, Architect, Edinburgh, to Miſs Mary Finnie, daughter of Mr John Finnie, Farmer.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr George Begbie of Queenſton-Bank, to Miſs Agnes Allan, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr David Allan, at Ingliſton.

16. At Montroſe, Patrick Scrymſoure, Eſq. of Tealing, to Miſs Coutts, daughter of the deceaſed James Coutts, Eſq. late of Hailgreen.

18. At Loweſtoff, Suffolk, Robert Macdonald, Eſq. of the Royal Horſe Artillery, ſon of the late Colin Macdonald, Eſq. of Boiſdale, to Miſs Mary Douglas, daughter of the late Thomas Douglas, Eſq. of Grantham.

At Durham, John Goodchild, Eſq. of Pallion, to Mrs Mowbray, widow of George Mowbray, Eſq. of Biſhopwearmouth.

Jan. 20. Luke White of Dublin, Eſq. to Miſs Forteſcue, daughter of Henry Forteſcue, Eſq. of Cork.

26. At Muſſelburgh, by the Rev. Mr Smith, Mr Charles Grant, of St Peterſburgh, to Miſs Newton, daughter of the late Dr Newton of Liverpool.

—. At Glaſgow, Charles Campbell of Leckuary, merchant, to Miſs Janet Laird, eldeſt daughter of Mr John Laird, merchant, Greenock.

DEATHS.

About twelve months ago, at Jamaica, Mr William Beatſon, late merchant in Edinburgh.

In India.—At New Town, Cuddalore, aged 76, Capt. Andrew Kerr, formerly of the Country ſervice, but better known by the name of the Old Commodore.

In India, S. Whitehill, Eſq. Chief at Mahim, and ſenior merchant.

At Baſſora, Mr J. Skinner, acting Lieutenant in the Company's marine.

At Bombay, Lieut.-Col. Robinſon, ſon of Sir George Robinſon, Bart.

At Calcutta, lately, Mr Lewis Mackenzie, in the Civil Service of the Eaſt India Company there, ſon of H. Mackenzie, Eſq. Comptroller of Taxes in Scotland.

March 7. 1800. Lieut. Edward Maxwell Gilchriſt, of the 1ſt batt. 16th regt. of native infantry on the Madras eſtabliſhment, when on a viſit to his brother-in-law, Lieutenant-Colonel Callendar, of the 88th regt. aed two ſiſters, at Bombay. This Gentleman, although only 24 years of age, was preſent at ſeven engagements without receiving a wound; and at the ſieges of Fort Nugar, Simoga, and Seringapatam. He was gentle in his manners, yet firm and active in his profeſſional duty; and beloved by all who knew him.

June 15, 1800. At Petty Ghur, Major David Birrell, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

25. At Bombay. Major Thomas Fyſe, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At the Zwart River, Cape of Good Hope, A. Farquhar, Eſq. Navy Agent Victualler.

On his paſſage to Europe, on board the Upton-Caſtle, Mr Smedley, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment.

Lately, at Liſbon, the Conde da Lima, Prime Miniſter of Portugal. This venerable Stateſman was much attached to the intereſts of Great Britain.

At Drumreany, county of Weſtmeath, aged 75, Maurice Dillon, Baron Drumreany, a Roman Catholic Lord.

At Jane Ville, in the county of Limerick, Richard Gripps, Eſq. Captain and Adjutant of the city of Limerick Militia. His death was occaſioned by the wounds he received at the action of Coloony, on the 5th of

of September, 1798, when that regiment ſtopped the career of the French troops.

At Kibboy, county of Tipperary, Ireland, Henry Lord Baron Donelly. His title and eſtates devolve to his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. H. S. Prittie, by which a vacancy occurs in the Imperial Parliament for the borough of Carlow.

At Camberwell, William Read, Eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe, London.

Miſs Henrietta Hope, ſecond daughter of Commiſſioner Hope, of the Navy.

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, W. Schaw, Eſq. of Jamaica.

At Bath, the Lady of Thomas Ahmuty, Eſq.

At his ſeat near Wimbledon, Thomas Robertſon, Eſq. of Winterton.

At Hertford, the Hon. Baron Dimſdale, aged 89.

At Clapton, Mrs Webſter, widow of Mr George Webſter, late of Bucklerſbury.

At his ſeat at Wilton, in Wiltſhire, Philip Goldſworthy, Eſq. a Lieutenant-General in the army, Colonel of the Firſt Regiment of Dragoons, Equerry and Clerk Martial to his Majeſty, and Member for Wilton.

At Everton, W. Gregſon, Eſq. Banker, father of the Corporation of Liverpool, and one of the ſenior Magiſtrates of the county.

At Carliſle, a few days ago, Joſeph Lamb, Eſq. Banker in Newcaſtle.

Mrs M. Hyndman, aged 98, relict of Archibald Hyndman, of Belfaſt, merchant.

Sept. 20. 1800, At Kingſton, Jamaica, Peter Mundell, Eſq. merchant.

27. At Fearn Manſe, Roſs-ſhire, the Rev. John Urquhart, of Mount-Eagle, miniſter of Fearn.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Frances Hay, widow of Mr William Anderſon, ſurgeon.

Oct. 16. At Martinico, to which iſland he removed for change of air, his Excellency Richard Maſton, Eſq. Governor of Tobago.

20. At Mornſendue, Grenada, Simpſon Strachan, Eſq. of that iſland.

Nov. 6. At Trinidad, James Maxtone of Cultoquhey, Eſq. Captain of the 57th regt. of foot.

Nov. 29. Lieut.-Col. Houſtoun of the Rifle Corps, at Gibraltar.

Dec. 11. At Kirkwall, Bailie John Weir, late one of the magiſtrates of that Burgh.

17. At Edinburgh, Thomas Neil, wright, and precentor in the Old Church of Edinburgh, aged about 70 years. In the profeſſion of a precentor, he held the incumbency for full 40 years. He may be ſaid to have excelled in ſinging old humorous Scots ſongs, and that certainly was his forte. The latter part of his life was employed principally in making coffins, and to the narrow boundaries of a ſhell he is now configned.—They who are inclined may ſearch for his faults; it is more the novelty of his character than its celebrity that makes us notice it.

Dec. 18. At Edinburgh, Mr William Smith, riding poſt-maſter.

19. At Liſbon, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Matthew Trotter, junior, of Rothill, Northumberland.

19. Mr John Chriſtie, late of Glenduff-hill, merchant, Glaſgow.

20. At Aberdeen Mrs Iſabel Gordon, ſchool-miſtreſs.

23. At Forres, Mr William Dunbar, clerk of that burgh.

24. Thomas Tod, Eſq. of Drygate, writer to the ſignet.

24. At Long Cromarſh, Oxon, Mary North, in the 109th year of her age; ſhe attained her 108th year on the 5th of May laſt.

25. At her houſe, in St Andrew's Square, Mrs Anderſon, wife of Robert Anderſon, Eſq.

26, At the houſe of Mr A. Maſſon, Muchalls, Kincardineſhire, Mrs Chriſtina Campbell, ſpouſe to Mr Peter Wilkie, quarter-maſter, 92d regt.

—. At Skibbereen, Daniel Collins, M. D.

28. At Dundee, George Blair, Eſq.

—. Mr Andrew Hay, merchant, Aberdeen.

29. At Glaſgow, the Rev. William Stewart, miniſter of Cumbernauld.

—. Sir Joſeph Andrews, Bart. of Shaw Houſe, county of Berks, Vice-Preſident of the Marine Society.

30. At Kingſknows, Mr Robert Wright, aged 88.

—. Duke Gordon, M. A. Aſſiſtant Librarian of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, upwards of 37 years; diſtinguiſhed by his learning, and by the utmoſt diligence, patience, and integrity in the diſcharge of that laborious and uſeful office. By his will, he left L.500 Sterling to the Royal Infirmary of this city, and ſeveral houſes in Potter-row to the Poor's Houſe of the pariſh of St Cuthbert's.

—. At her houſe in George Street, Mrs Hart.

31. At Chatham, while attending the repairing of his ſhip, Capt. Cayley, of the Invincible of 74 guns.

Jan. 1. 1801. At her houſe in Jamaica Street, Glaſgow, Mrs Agnes Bogle, relict of Mr James Anderſon, merchant.

2. At Rome, Lavater, the phyſiognomiſt, of the wounds he received from the French ſoldiers many months ſince.

3. At Brew, Mrs Mackenzie of Hilton.

—. At Glaſgow, in an advanced age, Mr Archibald M'Brair, ſen. merchant.

—. At Brechin Symmer Blair, daughter of

of Mr David Blair, late one of the Miniſters of that city.

Jan. 4. At Houten, in Orkney, Robert Moncrief, Eſq. of Houton, in the 80th year of his age.

4. At Ingliſmaldie, Mrs Macdonald, wife of James Macdonald, Eſq.

—. At Dumfries, Miſs C. Mitchell, eldeſt daughter of John Mitchell, Eſq. Collector of Exciſe.

5. Mr John Bonthron, writer in Cupar.

At Dumfries, Mrs Nielſon, wife of Mr Robert Nielſon, merchant.

5. At Linlithgow, Mr Alexander Learmonth, ſenior, aged 77.

6. At Ayrhouſe, Mrs Roſina Adair, ſpouſe of Geo. Somerville, Eſq. of Ayr-houſe.

—, At her houſe in Leith Walk, Mrs Learmonth, widow of the late Mr Alexander Learmonth, merchant in Edinburgh.

7. At the Baths, near Newcaſtle, aged 17, Miſs Sophia Campbell, of Whitlaw.

—. Robert Armour, Eſq. merchant in Glaſgow.

9. Hugh Jamieſon, Eſq. late Chief Magiſtrate of Paiſley.

10. Of an apoplectic fit, the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Aldborough. His Lordſhip having left no iſſue, is ſucceeded by his brother the Hon. John Stratford, now Earl of Aldborough, the father of the late Earl having been advanced to that dignity in the year 1777.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr Andrew Blair, Tide Surveyor of the Cuſtoms.

—. At Leith, Mr James Anderſon, late ſurgeon in the Scots Brigade, aged 76.

11. At Greenlaw, Miſs Marian Gordon, youngeſt daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon, of Culvennan.

—. At Bath, Alexander Gordon, Eſq. of Belmount, Tobago,

11. Aged 86, Mr Hector Crookſhanks, ſchoolmaſter of Skipneſs, Argyleſhire, ſixty-ſix years of whoſe life were ſpent in the uſeful profeſſion of an inſtructor of youth.

12. At Edinburgh, Miſs Anne Chriſtie, third daughter of the late Archibald Chriſtie, Eſq. of Inverek.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Douglas, widow of Francis Douglas, Eſq.

—. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr Joſeph Robertſon M'Gregor, for many years miniſter of the Gaelic congregation.

13. Mr Barclay Fife, merchant, and late one of the Magiſtrates of Leith.

—. At Exmouth, Devonſhire, Miſs Suſan Smyth, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. David Smyth of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.

—. At his houſe, Buccleugh Street, Mr William Vair, wig-maker.

14. At Brampton, in the 100th year of her age, Eleanor Liverick, widow.

Jan. 14. At Aberdeen, Mrs Forbes, relict of the Reverend Mr Forbes, miniſter of Fordoun.

—. At Paiſley, Mr Edward Jamieſon, writer, Procurator-Fiſcal of the county of Renfrew.

—. At Stirling, Mr John Barclay, late of Georgestown, Kinroſſhire.

—. At Dundee, Mr James Nicol, maſon, in the 80th year of his age

15. At Leith, Mr James Lindſay, merchant.

—. Mr David Oliphant, one of the Tellers of the Bank of Scotland.

—. At Linlithgow, Mr George Bartholomew, of Croſs-flats.

16. At Newton, John Brown, Eſq. of Newton.

18. Mrs Laurie, wife of Mr George Laurie, merchant in Glaſgow.

—. At Glaſgow, Mrs Ewing, wife of the Rev. Mr Greville Ewing, miniſter of the Goſpel.

20. Miſs Agnes Maxwell, eldeſt daughter of the late Capt. James Maxwell, of Glaſgow.

At his houſe at Great Ealing, Robert Orme, Eſq. the celebrated Eaſt India Hiſtorian, in the 73d year of his age.

Henry Sewell, Eſq. his Majeſty's Naval Officer and Mayor of Madras,

22. At Edinburgh, Patrick Rigg, of Dounfield and Morton, Eſq.

23. Miſs Rebecca Auſtin, daughter of the deceaſed Dr Adam Auſtin, phyſician in Edinburgh.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Suſannah Hay, ſpouſe of John Baxter, Glazier.

—. At Kilmarnock, Mr Allan Howie, farmer, in the 98th year of his age.

24. At her houſe in Nicolſon Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Helena Fall, daughter of the deceaſed Mr George Fall, W. S.

—. At Perth, Mr James Grazie, miniſter of the Goſpel there.

24. At the Manſe of Stenton, Eaſt Lothian, the Rev. Mr Alexander Davidſon, miniſter of Scenton, in the 70th year of his age.

Lately, At Birmingham, aged 101, T. Booty, tailor, who worked at his trade till within a few weeks of his death.

25. Mr John Langlands, merchant in Edinburgh.

27. At Glaſgow, in the 81ſt year of his age, Mr George Houſhold, ſugar-baker.

At London, Mrs M'Taggart, wife of John M'Taggart, Eſq. Lawrence-Pountney-lane.

At Glaſgow, George Buchanan, Eſq. of Spittal, Hanover pariſh, Jamaica

At Gateſide, near Paiſley, William Connell, Eſq. of Hanover, Jamaica.

29 At Edinburgh, Mr James Symington, Bookſeller.